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Germans Claim Capture of Dnieper River Bridgehead

London, Aug. 24.

CAPTURE of a Dnieper River Bridgehead at Cherkassy, 120 miles south-east of Kiev, is claimed in a German communique, while a Russian announcement claims that further serious losses have been inflicted on Rumanian forces.

The Russian statement says :—"During the night of August 23 our troops continued to wage battle against the enemy in the directions of Kingisepp, Smolensk and Odessa. In the Odessa direction fierce battles are going on. Rumanian troops operating in this sector of the front are sustaining enormous losses.

"After the Fifteenth Infantry Division, routing of which was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau on August 23, the Third Infantry Division of the Rumanian army has been smashed. Of the Third Division not more than 800 officers and men have escaped on the field of battle. It has lost in recent engagements more than 10,000 men killed and wounded.

Rumanian Losses

"In the last battle alone our troops captured or destroyed fifteen 75-milimetre guns, eight 105-milimetre howitzers, 70 submachine guns, 45 machine guns, five anti-tank guns and about 20 light guns. The Third Rumanian Division has ceased to exist as a fighting unit."

Attention in Berlin is now chiefly directed to Leningrad which is threatened by the Finnish advance on the Karelian Isthmus, and German advances from the south and southwest, says a Stockholm message. It is considered unlikely that the Germans will risk losses involved in a direct assault and therefore will probably seek to encircle the region.

No News from North

While there is no news of fighting from the far north front it is reported that Norwegian hospitals have been ordered to evacuate patients to provide room for German wounded.

Berlin is deriving some comfort from an Ankara report that the caucasus is being denuded of troops to furnish reinforcements for the Ukraine.

The Germans state that near Lake Ilmen strong Russian forces were defeated and thrown across the Lovat River, the Germans capturing 10,000 troops and much booty.

In Estonia a "concentric attack" on Reval is being made, the German statement adds.

A Swiss report says that the Germans have demanded from the Hungarians five more divisions for the eastern front.

There is no fresh news from the Gomel sector where the Germans earlier claimed some success east of the upper Dniepper River between Kiev and Smolensk.—Reuter.

Soviets Retake Villages

Moscow, Aug. 24.

Nine villages have been retaken by the Russians in a counter-attack under General Koniev in the past 48 hours in the central sector of the front.

The initiative still remains with the Russians though the Germans have rushed up reinforcements with tank and artillery support. The counter-attacks continues and fighting is extremely heavy, according to the latest telegrams from the central sector.

In the last few days, the Germans' 161st Infantry Division has been badly cut up, and in 48 hours up to Friday, General Koniev's men took 14 heavy and seven lighter guns, three tanks, six cars and a number of lighter weapons, as well as much general equipment.

Germans Bring Up Reserves

The positions from which the Germans were bundled out by General Koniev were in many cases fortified and the pushing-back of the enemy westwards was not easy. Nine villages, however, were retaken by the

[United Press

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Nazi Plans in Russia Said Not Working Out

By "Annalist"

London, Aug. 24.

Neither of yesterday's High Command communiques was basically informative but there was much to be read between the lines.

The Germans' third offensive against the Russians has undoubtedly made progress and Leningrad and Odessa are marked for the German maw, but both sides speak of hard fighting. It is doubtful if everything is going to plan as the Germans claim.

Field-Marshal von Leeb has had to turn part of his forces south from Smolensk to aid von Rundstedt on the Dnieper, and in the centre the Germans have had feverishly to dig in in order to allow reinforcements to go south. Marshal Timoshenko has wisely counter-attacked around Smolensk and the outcome of this local offensive may yet have its bearing upon the Russian campaign.

Strongly Placed

What is important is that Marshal Budenny is now strongly placed and that, with the withdrawal of his northerly forces into closer touch with the Dnieper defences, his position is rendered even stronger. Moreover, the Dnieper line has yet to be turned.

Meanwhile, the German High Command's intentions have been made clear. The principal objectives are Rostov and the first of the oil wells, then Grozny and Baku. With so much in their hands, the Germans could then enter Iran. Should the German thrust develop there is a distinct possibility of the British Middle East right flank being turned. Perhaps more than one general headquarters is examining the Caucasian terrain. There is still time for one chess-board player to cry "check!"—Reuter.

Duff-Copper Hopeful Over Far East

Tokyo, Aug. 24.

Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, former British Minister of Information, told the "Nichi-Nich's" New York correspondent that he hoped war will not spread to the Pacific.

Prior to Mr. Duff-Cooper's departure on Friday for San Francisco whence he will leave by plane on Tuesday for the Far East, the British official told the "Nichi-Nichi" correspondent there were no outstanding questions between Britain and Japan which cannot be settled peacefully.

According to the "Nichi-Nichi" correspondent, Mr. Duff-Cooper said that danger in the Pacific arises from the China hostilities, and that Britain desired Japan to settle the incident as soon as possible.

Mr. Duff-Cooper was reported to have, however, refused comment on Thailand, or the defence of Singapore.

The British envoy is reported to have said his trip to the Far East was for the purpose of unifying various British Government organs in view of the complicated situation existing in southern Asia.—Domei.

Australia to Increase Forces to 600,000

Melbourne, Aug. 24.

Australia must increase her fighting force to 600,000 in the next 18 months, said the Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, in a speech here today. Munition workers must be increased to 150,000. Small arms manufacture would be 30 times the pre-war figure by next March.

The Prime Minister said that 1,000 aircraft will be completed by October. Aircraft ordered for overseas next year will equal in value the Commonwealth export of dairy products.—Reuter.

Leningrad Workers Urged to Stand Firm

Moscow, Aug. 24.

A group of Moscow veterans of the revolution addressed an appeal to their fellow-workers in Leningrad yesterday.

"Let the Nazi march on Leningrad be the beginning of their complete rout," the appeal said. "Let us fight shoulder to shoulder with our sons and grandsons."

Workers of Kiev, following the example of Leningrad, have decided to form a people's volunteer force to assist the Red Army at the front.—Reuter.

Anniversary Of Russo-German Pact

New York, Aug. 24.

Two years ago yesterday Russia and Germany signed a treaty binding them for a period of 10 years to "refrain from every act of force, every aggressive action and every attack against the other, including any single action or that taken in conjunction with other powers."

Article five of the treaty said that "In the event of a conflict between the contracting parties covering any question, the two parties will adjust the difference or conflict exclusively by friendly exchange or opinions or, if necessary, by an arbitration commission."

Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and 32 assistants flew to Moscow to sign the treaty amid much ceremony during which, for the first time, the Swastika was displayed beside the Red Flag.

In Berlin the Nazis gloated that France and Britain "groveled before the Kremlin" but failed to "encircle" Germany.

Pact Ratified

On Aug. 31 both nations ratified the pact. The next day Germany attacked Poland and on Sept. 3 France and Britain declared war on Germany.

A year ago yesterday the German newspaper "Der Angrif" said that the "German Soviet agreement means peace in the east," while the "Berliner Boersenzeitung" commented "the pact makes a Soviet-German war impossible."

Only last January Russia and Germany signed another treaty of friendship covering matters which had arisen since Aug. 23, 1939. On May 1 the German spokesman said that friendly Soviet-German relations were "unchanged." On June 22 Germany attacked Russia and yesterday the war entered its third month.—United Press.

Japan's Intentions To Thailand Asked

Bangkok, Aug. 24.

Japan must not lose any more time before declaring openly that she has no demands to make on Thailand, in the same way as Britain has already done, says the newspaper "Thailand Rasdr."

The daily makes this statement in the course of comment on a Thailand broadcast from the Penang radio on August 19 which drew pointed attention to this ommission on Japan's part.

"Provided our independence and integrity are left intact we are ready to do anything to satisfy the nations friendly to us," declared M. Luang Vichit Vathakarn to Reuter today. His official designation is now "acting for the Foreign Minister," and on August 21 he broadcast on the security of Thailand.

"New Order" Questioned

Though Thailand is a small country her contributions to the welfare of humanity are great; she was the first country to contribute a considerable sum to support the campaign against typhus in Poland after the world war, he recalled. She never missed an opportunity to participate in international enterprises for the well-being of humanity.

At present Thailand refuses to consider questions like the Japanese "new order" and "co-prosperity scheme" as she does not want to be saddled with consequent obligations or to forfeit neutrality, says the popular daily "Thailand mai" in one of the rare editorials in the Thailand press on the "new order."

"What does Japan mean by the 'new order' anyway?" asks the paper. "The phrase 'co-prosperity scheme' sounds well enough but what is its object? we are waiting to hear more about it."—Reuter.

Execution Warning Given in Paris

Vichy, Aug. 24.

A warning by the Paris military commander, Lieut.-Colonel Schaumberg, that hostages will be executed in the event of further assassinations of Germans was published in Paris morning newspapers yesterday.

The newspapers explained that the warning was not retroactive and applies only to any future assassinations.

The newspapers stressed that communists suspected of assassinations will be treated not as individuals "but as agents of Marxist-Jewish propaganda."

The press urged the Paris population to discontinue anti-German manifestations, pointing out that they would certainly bring immediate and severe sanctions.

The Schaumberg warning said that a German officer was slain on Thursday and another assassination occurred last Sunday. There were two executions last Monday, the press said.—United Press.

Berlin Denies Report

Berlin, Aug. 24.

German authorized sources here yesterday, to repeated queries, denied any knowledge of a warning in Paris that French hostages would be executed in the event of further assassinations of Germans.

The warning was issued by Lieut.-Colonel Schaumberg and was carried in yesterday's Paris newspapers.

Authorized sources here said that no report had been received of such a warning. They added they did not expect anything, "since it is purely an internal matter of the Paris military administration."

Other competent German quarters said they believed that if such action were taken "it would be a normal action for military occupation authorities in any country in war time."—United Press.

Hiranuma's Condition Better

Tokyo, Aug. 24.

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma's condition was becoming increasingly better, according to a bedside bulletin at 4 p.m. The Baron's lunch consisted of 200 grams each of rice gruel and soup.—Domei.

Burma Defence Fully Prepared

Burma defences have been strongly reinforced, with more British and India troops which can be sent to the country within a very short time. The picture shows Indians of the Mounted Infantry of the Frontier Force. Mounted on wiry ponies, these men form a first class patrol force.

Serious Situation in Iran Not Alleviated

Cairo, Aug. 24.

THE situation in Iran continues to be one of gravity, and the Iran Government's reply, which is now under consideration in London is understood here to do little to alleviate the situation.

On one point, however, the Iran Government has made some concession to British feeling by restraining the activities of Rashid Ali and his gang, who have been actively consorting with Axis Representatives.

It may be that the Iran Government, which admits the presence of 300 Germans in Iran—while it is estimated here that the number is 2,000—is not fully aware of the extent of the German penetration, since it is possible that numbers of Germans, on entry, bribed officials not to report their presence, which is therefore not recorded in the central registry.

Axis Threat

The fact that the presence of large numbers of Germans is not recorded in no way diminishes the Axis threat to Iran. Germany is endeavouring to do in Iran what she has not succeeded in doing in Iraq, and is pursuing the same tactics of eating away from within.

A glance at the map will show how serious is such a threat, since a German-controlled Iran would menace Caucasus, India, Iraq and the Persian Gulf, and would affect the oil supply from Iran and threaten the oil supply from Kirkuk. Axis supporters and intriguers in Iran can count on no support in Egypt, where feeling is overwhelmingly pro-Ally.

Iran is Shiah Moslem, whereas Egypt is Sunni Moslem.—Reuter.

Iran Rallying Round Shah

London, Aug. 24.

"The entire nation is rallying round the Shah," declared the Teheran Radio last night.

The announcer added: "We shall obey his wishes in whatever course is necessary in the interests of the country. Iran's policy has and always will be one of strictest neutrality. In peace and war the Shah's policy has been to improve social conditions while keeping the country out of entanglements."

The announcer proceeded to thank Turkey for her understanding attitude towards Iran, and added: "The Turkish press praises Iran for the wise policy she is pursuing in her present difficulties. Iran's national aspirations are concentrated in a desire to improve the status of its people."—Reuter.

Turkish Report

Ankara, Aug. 23.

It is now understood that the British ultimatum giving Iran till the end of this month to expel all German nationals from her territory called for an answer before Tuesday last.

It is not believed that the Iranian Government accepted this demand, at least in its present form.

Teheran is now awaiting British reaction to the Iranian reply which is now being examined in London.

It is learned that troops are being concentrated along the Iraq side of the Iranian border, and that reinforcements are arriving from Syria.

It is understood that Iran, in its reply to the British ultimatum, stated that it was ready to reduce the number of German technicians in the country when their contracts expire.

The Iran Government, the reply added, does not wish to risk a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany by a wholesale expulsion of all German nationals in Iran.

Meanwhile, Teheran further strengthened the country's defences by recalling from leave 1,072 officers to send them to the borders where important military contingents have been concentrated.—Havas Telemondial.

Puget Sound

Centralia, Aug. 23.

Steady streams of defending troops moved up to front lines yesterday and expected to launch a giant counter-attack this morning to open military manœuvres in this Puget Sound area.

The offensive was expected to be a flanking movement in the vicinity of Shelton, to drive invaders back to Grays Harbor.

The Red (invading) Navy, however, was known to have eight cruisers, twelve destroyers and a number of aircraft carriers off the entrance of Puget Sound and an "invasion" of Seattle and Bremerton was feared.

If troop transports accompany the Red navy, landings could be made immediately at Port Angeles on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, it was acknowledged by defence headquarters here. Defenders have no naval forces.—United Press.

27 Leading Germans Held in Argentina

Buenos Aires, Aug. 24.

Twenty-seven leading Germans of Buenos Aires were arrested here yesterday and held incommunicado on charges of subversive activity. Nine other Germans were being sought by police.

The German Ambassador to Argentina, Herr Von Thermann, demanded an explanation of what he termed a "judicial blitz."

The most important prisoner was believed to have been Herr Enrique Wolberg, German railways representative and sometimes called the "economic gauleiter of Argentina."—United Press.

Assassins of French Senator Confess

Vichy, Aug. 24.

Four youths yesterday confessed slaying Senator Max Dormoy, socialist leader and former Minister of the Interior under the Popular Front Government.

M. Dormoy was killed on July 26 when a bomb, planted in his hotel room at Montelimar, in southern France, exploded. He had just completed serving six months in prison with other leaders of former French regimes.—United Press.

Britain Passes Raidless Night

London, Aug. 24.

No enemy aircraft were reported over Britain last night, says an Air Ministry communique.—Reuter.

Adm. Nomura Says U.S., Japan Can Bridge Difficulties

Washington, Aug. 24.

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, conferred yesterday with Mr. Cordell Hull Secretary of State, then told newsmen that he believed United States-Japanese differences can be bridged.

"It would be folly of the worst kind not to do so," Admiral Nomura said.

He declined to reveal details of the conferences but said he hoped that shipping difficulties would be solved. However, he declined to answer a question as to whether he planned to take up the question of United States shipments of war materials to Russia via Vladivostok.

"We spoke not as diplomats but as one man to another," Admiral Nomura told newsmen. "Mr. Hull outlined the position of your government which we know well. I outlined the position of my government. No conclusions were reached.

Regarding bridging of United States-Japanese differences Admiral Nomura said, "I have a strong conviction that it will be done, but I don't know just how."—United Press.

No Evacuation Agreement

Washington, Aug. 24.

State Department officials said that press reports yesterday which interpreted the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull's remarks at his press conference as indicating that Japan and the United States had agreed on a formula for gradual repatriation of nations were inaccurate.

It was said that negotiations concerning the evacuation question were proceeding very hopefully, but no final agreement had been reached as yet.—Domei.

Burma Urged to End Tax on Lease, Lend Materials

London, Aug. 24.

Authoritative sources here yesterday said that the British Government was "putting to the Burmese Government as a matter of urgency," removal of the one per cent. *ad valorem* tax on lend-lease goods in transit through Burma to China.

It was emphasized here that Burma was self governing, especially in internal affairs like taxes. However, said authoritative sources, the British Government held the view that there should be no tax on lend-lease material.

Those defending continuance of the levy argued that the tax already had been reduced, since the Burma road was reopened last October and that heavier Burma road traffic was causing the Burma Government extra expense.

Moreover, it was said that goods frequently accumulate at Lashio, necessitating the Burmese government supplying guards and dumps. The Burma Government also made abnormally large expenditures to improve the road, it was said.—United Press.

Feeling in U.S.

London, Aug. 24.

Messages from American news agencies to their correspondents in London for information about transit dues levied in Burma on goods intended for China and provided under the United States lease-lend arrangements indicate that there is some feeling in America about continuance of these dues.

The levy is thought not to be in accordance with the common purpose of giving every aid to China, and it is felt that if America, under the lease-lend arrangements, is making sacrifices, Burma ought to do the same.—Reuter.

Has Von Papen Refused To Return to Germany?

London, Aug. 24.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, has refused to obey a summons to Berlin, according to the Moscow radio. He is insisting, said the Russian announcer, on a guarantee of his personal security.

Dr. H. A. Kroll, Counsellor of the Embassy in Ankara, has left for Berlin in his stead, the radio report claimed.

German circles in the Turkish capital attach great importance to his visit, the report added.—Reuter.

Japanese Envoy Calls On Mr. Wang Ching-wei

Nanking, Aug. 24.

Measures for closer Sino-Japanese co-operation were discussed for two hours yesterday afternoon when Dr. Kumataro Honda called on Mr. Wang Ching-wei, accompanied by Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Minister-at-Large.

A frank exchange of views on increasing collaboration between the two countries, following Dr. Honda's visit to Japan when he conferred with Tokyo authorities, was held.

Also discussed were the East Asiatic situation arising from the outbreak of the Soviet-German war, and the attitude to be taken by Japan and Nanking in the light of new developments.—Domei.

Roosevelt Orders U.S. Navy to Take Over Strike-Bound Shipyard

Hyde Park, Aug. 24.

President Roosevelt yesterday signed an executive order taking over the Federal Shipbuilding Drydock Company, at Kearny, N. J., which had been strike bound for 16 days.

The President ordered the Navy to take immediate possession of the plant, which is holding U.S.$493,000,000 worth of defence ship contracts.

Work will be resumed in the yards on Monday morning, including construction on six destroyers, three tankers and two freighters.

Sixteen thousand men were involved in the strike, which was not over wages or hours but for a virtual closed shop, to which the company objected.

President Roosevelt's statement said that the strike "jeopardized construction of vessels essential to the defence of the United States. The method and policies relating to ultimate title and other matters, between the Government and the company, will be worked out after further study and negotiations."

The Government will decide on outright purchase, operation under lease or employment of a manager to operate the plant under Government ownership and control.—United Press.

R.A.F. Continues Blows At Tripoli Harbour

Cairo, Aug. 26.

CONTINUING its series of heavy blows on Tripoli, the R.A.F. carried out another devastating attack on the Libyan harbour on August 21, destroying docks and warehouses, and obtaining hits on ships anchored there. In the course of other activity by the R.A.F. in the Mediterranean, a number of Messerschmidts were shot down, and others badly damaged by British aircraft on patrol duty.

In reporting these successes, a communique issued by the R.A.F. Command in the Middle East adds that enemy motor transport on the road between Tripoli and Benghazi was attacked, and several vehicles destroyed. The communique states :—

"Libya: During the night of August 21/22, an attack was carried out by bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force on Tripoli harbour. Over 25 tons of bombs were dropped on the Spanish Mole, where many explosions occurred and large fires were started. Bombs also straddled the mole, where four ships were moored. Other explosions were observed inside warehouses on the Spanish Quay, and it is believed that a warehouse was destroyed. Considerable damage was done to shipping in the harbour and to harbour installations.

"One of the attacking aircraft, after dropping its bombs, came down low over the target area and machine-gunned search-lights, extinguishing two of them.

"Further details are now available of air combats which took place off the Egyptian coast on August 21.

Nazi Planes Destroyed

"A total of 18 Messerschmitt 110's, 25 Messerschmitt 109's, ten Junkers 87's and a number of Messerschmitt 111's were sighted by fighters of the Royal Air Force and South African Air Force patrolling over shipping. Several engagements developed and in the course of these one Messerschmitt 110 was destroyed and several others probably destroyed. A Messerschmitt 110 was shot down in flames near Sidi Barrani. Our losses were three fighters, in addition to one reported yesterday (Friday), but the pilot of one aircraft is safe.

"Bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force bombed and machine-gunned enemy motor transport on the coast road between Tripoli and Benghazi yesterday (Friday). A number of vehicles were destroyed and others damaged.

"Reconnaissance off Lampedusa harbour (an Italian island in the central Mediterranean) yesterday showed that a 9,000-ton merchant vessel attacked on August 18 was still burning. A schooner was seen lying on its side beside the merchantman.

"Abyssinia: In Abyssinia, bomber and fighter aircraft to the South African Air Force bombed and machine-gunned aerodrome buildings and hangars at Azozo. Direct hits were obtained on the largest building and one of the hangars. Motor transport was also attacked.

"From these operations, with the exception of those mentioned above, all our aircraft returned safely."—Reuter.

Germans Warned

Berne, Aug. 24.

"We can certainly reduce by one-half British forecasts of their air-war plans against Germany, but we shall have to go to the cellars often enough till nights are shorter again. It serves no purpose to have illusions at this prospect." So warns "Das Reich" under the heading "Good Nerves."

"The sirens scream again every night," the Nazi journal continues. "Experience of 100 air raids, on which many German cities, including Berlin, can look back, has changed nervousness, which was understandable at the beginning, into indifference. Not that the people have become insensible, on the contrary the people are more conscious than 12 months ago that the hours of alarm change the fate of many. Now, every individual is equally menaced as there is no first and second danger line.

"Law of War"

"This incalculability is based on a law of war which, in whatever form it appears, demands its price. People in the stifling restricted atmosphere of air-raid shelters have no other weapon to face this remorseless fact except a sober, quiet weighing-up of circumstances. Men and women, on whom the day's work lays the heaviest burden, are often, when just torn from sleep, overtaken by deceitful fate. Complaints of those who have suffered such losses cannot be stilled by the fact that reprisals have always followed in double or tenfold severity. We make no illusion propaganda. Therefore we do not pretend that nights with screaming sirens are pleasant "Das Reich" adds.—Reuter.

Wide Activity of Secret Society In Italy

London, Aug. 24.

About a month ago 140 Italian officers and men were arrested while holding a secret meeting in the caves of Tivoli, says Moscow radio. Before being arrested they offered resistance. Investigation of this case has been kept secret but it has now transpired that the arrested men belonged to a secret military organization which described itself as "Badoglio's volunteers."

Those who met at Tivoli represented the local branch of the organization which has wide ramifications all over Italy, including the army. Their aim is to free Italy from the German yoke and to rid her of Signor Mussolini. Their slogans resemble those of the Italian Risorgimento, a revolutionary group in the early 19th century. The role of Marshal Pietro Badoglio himself in this organization is not known but he has been for some time under house arrest. The view is expressed that, knowing his opposition to Signor Mussolini's regime and his disgrace, the organization may have used his name without his knowledge.—Reuter.

Slovaks Unwilling To Fight for Nazis

London, Aug. 24.

Out of 40,000 Slovak soldiers sent to the Russian front by the Germans 30,000 have been sent back while the remainder are not being used in the front line, according to official foreign circles in Jerusalem.

A Slovak Commander-in-Chief returned to Bratislava and his communiques were discontinued. While German-controlled newspapers declare that the Germans are compelled to take these steps owing to the Slovak troops' lack of training in mechanized warfare the real reason, it is stated, is that one entire Slovak regiment deserted and went over to the Russians. Many other Slovak troops deserted whenever they had the opportunity.

Belgians Arrested

In Belgium the Germans, infuriated by failure to secure Belgian volunteers in the war against Russia, have resorted to mass arrests, says the Moscow radio. Lists of all men of military age in Mons and other towns were drawn up and their houses were searched. They were arrested under different pretexts. The Germans smuggled in anti-Nazi literature which they planted on the Belgians as an excuse for arresting them. Many were dragged out of bed at night, placed in lorries and taken to concentration camps, according to the radio report.

For several days the Germans used threats and physical violence, but even so only a few volunteered. Supplied with uniforms and equipment they were sent to Mons to be transported to Germany and thence to the eastern front. A number of people gathered at the railway station shouting 'traitors' at the volunteers. Some women spat in their faces, according to the report.—Reuter.

Tobruk Patrols Active

Cairo, Aug. 24.

Enemy artillery activity has shown a slight increase in the Tobruk area, says a British communique, adding that "in the frontier area there was increasing patrolling activity during which our artillery shelled enemy patrols and compelled them to withdraw."—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill's Review of Huge Convoy Described

London, Aug. 24.

THE dramatic review of a huge convoy in mid-Atlantic by the Prime Minister from the deck of the battleship Prince of Wales on his way home after his meeting with President Roosevelt was described by a woman who arrived here yesterday.

Every ship in the convoy greeted the Premier with the V-flag—a diagonal scarlet cross on white ground. "We fooled the Nazis," the woman passenger declared. "It was the most epoch-making review of British and Allied shipping in history. We put safely in at our various destinations after a voyage more like a pleasure cruise than one of the biggest deliveries of American arms and food Britain has ever received. Several American men and women witnessed the Prime Minister's completely unexpected review. They were among the passengers aboard a 20-year-old passenger vessel, the flagship of the convoy.

"Her signalmen flashed directions hourly by day from her bridge to the columns of heavily loaded British, Free Dutch and Free Norwegian tankers and freighters. The Prince of Wales overhauled the convoy in a brilliant blue and white, choppy sea in sparkling sunshine.

Magnificent Cavalcade in Action

A rumour said to originate on the bridge swept round the decks and through the ship. It was Mr. Churchill's battleship coming up. Nobody really believed it. A moment later, a destroyer charged through the columns to our starboard at 20 knots or more, throwing a colossal V of white spray off her bows. As he passed through our front-line, the Prince of Wales entered in the rear. She was a mountain of steel and the meaning of the phrase 'bristling with guns hit a good many men and women on the ship for the first time. The battleship's great guns dipped and swang as she passed through the convoy.

"A bright white lamp from her bridge flashed a message for the commodore. 'Please steer a steady course while we are passing back through the liner.' She ran up a brave row of twelve flags. 'Churchill wishes you a pleasant voyage.' Then we knew definitely, with an immeasurable ripple of excitement that swept from bridge to galley, that the Prime Minister was on his way over there in the Prince of Wales, witnessing our magnificent cavalcade in action. One by one, every ship in the convoy set the V-flag.

"Among those on board were six young Americans travelling to England to fly Spitfires and Hurricanes with the American Eagle Squadron, including a professional parachute jumper known all over the south-west with 160 jumps to his credit. There were a large number of American girls married to Englishmen who had taken their children to safety in the United States and were returning to join their husbands, also a two-year-old baby boy coming back to England after visiting his grandparents in the States," the woman passenger concluded her account.—Reuter.

British General Praises Red Troops in Action

By Reuters Special Correspondent

Moscow, Aug. 24.

THE Russian counter-attack in the Smolensk area was witnessed by General Macfarlane, head of the British military mission to Moscow, in company with Colonel Grier, British Military Attache.

Describing to the press his first visit to the front-line, General Macfarlane said: "I went up somewhere in the Smolensk sector and saw a division which was still in process of carrying out a successful attack which had started 24 hours or more previously. The previous day they had advanced to a depth of eight miles. They had captured several German field batteries.

Battery Destroyed

"One had been captured by Russian tanks, which rammed the battery, leaving only one gun intact. In front of this was a Russian tank with its turret blown off, and the Russians had already buried the tank crew beside their tank in a neat little grave—it was rather dramatic. This was the tank crew that had rammed the guns.

"The Russians were afterwards using some of the German guns against the Germans—always a very satisfactory experience. Where I was there was a good deal of sporadic shelling, getting more lively towards evening.

"As a reply to the Germans' astronomical claims of destruction of Russian materials, I can say there were large numbers of Russian tanks in this area, and I saw more Russian planes in the sky than German. The men looked fit and obviously well-fed. There were good relations all round, and everywhere an impression of deep-rooted and universal hatred of the "fascisti."

The General was very impressed with the good shape of the horses, and said that rear organization and supplies were very striking.

High Standard

"He commented also on the good standard of driving and traffic control, and the fact that there were very few "lame ducks" on the roads. "As I was leaving I saw field kitchens with steaming hot dinners going up to the front-line."

General Macfarlane was also impressed by the work of the Red Army's auxiliary women's corps, one of whom, a medical girl, was "a hard stout kid of about 20 and had spent part of the previous day getting wounded out of trouble under heavy fire." He spoke admiringly of Russian methods of concealment, and said with some satisfaction that when you are off the main road you drive in either blinding dust clouds or, after rain, in thick mud.—Reuter.

Daylight Bombing by the R.A.F. Marked by Great Success

By Wing Commander L. V. Fraser
Special

JUST one year ago the Nazis were attempting daylight bombing over Britain and failing. The Royal Air Force is now bombing German occupied territory and Germany itself during the daylight and succeeding. Kiel, Cologne, Emden, Brest and La Pallice are only a few of the targets that have been attacked by daylight.

To grasp the full significance of this change it is necessary to balance this year against last when Germany was planning a swift defeat of Britain. The Luftwaffe was employed all out then on a short-term policy and with the swift downfall of Britain, terrific losses could be accepted as part of the price.

But Britain was not defeated, although the losses still stood. British daylight bombing, however, is part of a long term policy and is directed against considered objectives, designed to wreck Germany's war industry. In August, 1940, everything was in the Nazi's favour. They had abundant aerodromes within close range of their objectives. The tide of successes was at its height and the Luftwaffe was to be the spearhead of invasion.

The first essential was to shoot the R.A.F. out of the sky or ground the British aircraft for want of aerodromes. Shipping convoys were to be scattered and sunk and the operational power of the Royal Navy whittled down, plans to achieve these objects were pushed forward with undoubted determination but the results were not commensurate with the effort and damage was insufficient to pave the way for the next stage, invasion.

Huge German Aircraft Losses

In twelve weeks of persistent effort put forward by the Nazis they lost an average of 200 aircraft every week but on some occasions they lost nearly as many in a day. From August 8, to October 31, a total of 2,375 German aircraft was destroyed for the loss of 716 British fighters. The Royal Air Force imposed on the new plan of the Germans daylight bombing which has ended.

Germany admitted failure. Having learned that lesson Nazi leaders doubtless felt that what they couldn't do the R.A.F. would find equally impossible. Last year, however, was a building year; 1941 sees the development of striking power. Now with fighter cover in the day and independently in the night the Royal Air Force bombs German targets wherever they are. Certain losses are inflicted on the raiders but nothing like the magnitude of those suffered by the Germans when the positions were reversed. In fact defence suffers disproportionately to the engagements and sometimes the Luftwaffe has a large deficiency to make up.

Great Disparity

During days of greater activity than usual the Germans have lost at a ratio of three to one and figures have risen as high as ten to one. During three days, June 21, 22 and 23 of the R.A.F. daylight offensives, 76 German aircraft were destroyed against a British loss of only 12. Despite a considerable increase in the numbers of aircraft employed by the R.A.F. since June 1 the Luftwaffe has not only failed to inflict a crippling ratio in losses but has continued to suffer heavy losses in defence.

In taking offensives the R.A.F. has proved itself capable of carrying out offensive operations successfully and also destroying more aircraft than it is losing. From June 1 to August 18, 1941, the R.A.F. lost 326 aircraft in daylight offensives and destroyed 483 enemy fighters.

British daylight bombings producing required results. Through widely varied attacks Germany is losing a great deal of her shipping, Tankers and merchant vessels, naval units, E-boats, gun emplacements, ammunition dumps, troops on the move, lorries in convoy, trains, factories, grounded aircraft and aerodromes, submarines under construction and surface raiders as well as port facilities have all been bombed with good effect. With the result the production has been slowed down.

R.A.F. Raids Increasing

More striking still is the deeper penetration of Germany itself by heavy bombers of the R.A.F. Over the border Germans scurried for cover. In contrast to the German effort which began by full pressure and then diminished R.A.F. daylight attacks have been on an increasing scale. This scale will continue to increase, it is bound to go on increasing because the Luftwaffe has failed to inflict a ratio of losses sufficient to act as a deterrent. Worse still it has failed to keep the balance of loss of aircraft in its own favour.

There can only be one fate for an air force which fails to defend its own territory without losing more than attackers. The Royal Air Force will accelerate that fate.

Nazi Wounded Pour Into Norway

Stockholm, Aug. 23.

The "Allehanda," in a despatch from Oslo, said that 20,000 German wounded soldiers had arrived in Norway from Finland to Aug. 1. Many hospitals and hotels were taken over and the number of arrivals was constantly growing, said the despatch.—United Press.

Britain Asks for 100 More Oil Tankers

Washington, Aug. 24.

An Administration Senator yesterday said that the oil industry had been asked to supply 100 more tankers to Britain.

He said he had learned from a high British official that 80 United States tankers had been transferred directly to Britain in the early days of war and that approximately half have been sunk. However the Maritime Commission said that only 41 tankers had been transferred.—United Press.

Japanese Mission to Return from Chile

Santiago, Aug. 24.

A Japanese inspection party composed of four members of Parliament headed by Mr. Sobei Hara, arrived here, completing a tour of South American countries. The members of the group are scheduled to return to Japan by the next available vessel. —Domei.

Germans Claim Bridgehead Across Dnieper

The general position of the opposing armies in the Ukraine appears to be unchanged, although the latest German communique claims the establishment of a bridgehead across the Dnieper River at Chevkassy. No mention is made by either side of the fighting in the north, upon which the fate of Leningrad hinges. Heavy battles in the Odessa and Smolensk regions are also mentioned in the evening Soviet communique. The thick line in the map above indicates approximately the front along which the war is being waged.

Soviet Popular Volunteer Force

Swelling the huge Russian reserves are the Soviet Popular Volunteer Force. The picture shows men in the force being instructed in the use of the rifle.

Leniency of Berlin Censors Is Noted With Suspicion in U.S.

Aug. 24.

THE "New York Herald-Tribune" reported from Washington that officials were noting with suspicion the suddenly manifested leniency of Berlin censors, and were now closely studying increasing evidence that Germany was conducting a new and deliberate campaign toward the United States.

It was said that officials on the basis of some news stories passing the Nazi censor last week were inclined to believe that the Nazi propaganda strategy has two primary objectives. First, to convince Americans the Germans themselves were reluctant to come to the conclusion that Germany must fight all winter, and that there was no hurry in rearming and rushing arms to Britain and Russia.

Secondly, to take advantage of any let-down in United States aid by continuing a vigorous offensive against the Russians for the purpose of destroying them before winter, thus freeing the Nazi Army to turn to the west against Britain before the United States woke up to the need for faster production of planes, tanks, and guns.

The paper added that the officials, as basis of this belief, pointed to the nature of the stories passed by the Nazi censors recently.

Stories Passed

They emphasized that all stories of the type that ordinarily would have been killed promptly at the source, for instance, were passed.

The story that Hitler's bodyguards had opened ranks to newcomers of 17 to 45 years of age thus implicitly admitted there might be something to the Russian communique that Hitler's bodyguards had suffered terrific losses, was permitted to come through.

The "Herald-Tribune" said that the officials drew further attention to other censor-approved material from Berlin which said that Nazi circles frankly admitted the Reich was anticipating that the Russian campaign would continue throughout winter, thereby intimating that the Nazi Command would have to adjust military tactics to Russian winter problems.

Interesting Facts Revealed

There was another censor-approved story which said that the Nazi Government had appealed to the public to stay away from certain vacation resorts because the capacity had been reduced about 50 per cent, by the presence of convalescent soldiers and evacuated children, simultaneously revealing that there was a shortage of transport and personnel because of the calling-up of men for military service, thereby implying that Germany had found it necessary, because of the Russian campaign, to call up fresh classes of men to reinforce the army.

Officials were searching for the significance of these stories. They unanimously pointed out that all recent stories from Berlin were designed to stress the possibility of a long Russian campaign, so that they led to the belief that the Nazi censors were purposely passing these stories with the object of allowing the United States to relax.

The "Herald-Tribune" reported that the officials noted, however, that the tenor of these stories do not agree with other Nazi reports of impressive advances; therefore, they reasoned that the real reasons were the psychological let-down of Britain's war efforts, and U.S. aid efforts to belie their own predictions of a long Russian war by smashing onward, and turning in full force to the west.—Domei.

★Nazi Claim Bridgehead

(Continued from page 1)

Russians in 48 hours and the initiative remains with the Russians, though the Germans have been obliged to bring up reserves on this sector of the front and had to increase aircraft and tank support for their infantry.

Soviet artillery has been very active in dealing with German tanks, while the Red air force has bombed German tank columns moving up to the front.

On August 21, the Russians made six bombing attacks on enemy vehicles, gun positions and infantry, using the heaviest bombs and putting out of action a number of tanks near the village of "L" and in another raid silenced six guns.

Nazis Said Near Odessa

New York, Aug. 24.

The National Broadcasting Company yesterday intercepted a British broadcast reporting that German and Rumanian troops were within nine miles of Odessa.—United Press.

Battle for Port

Berlin, Aug. 24.

The battle for Odessa is being fought in "burning heat," according to the official German news agency.

German infantry units closing in on the port are stated to have captured "vital strategic positions." Two railway stations were stormed and captured in a bayonet charge, the agency says. From there, German shock troops, supported by Rumanian tanks, "launched an attack on Soviet field positions and pierced the defence ring at a key point."

Two Soviet transports are stated to have been put out of action by the Luftwaffe west of the Crimea.

In a battle with Soviet cavalry units in the central sector of the front, the agency claims that 4,000 Russians were killed and 3,150 taken prisoner. In addition, 1,730 horses are said to have been captured.

In the far north the Luftwaffe has made a series of raids on Murmansk, says the German news agency. Wharves, factories and warehouses are stated to have been hit. Successful attacks on Soviet railways in the central sector are also claimed.—Reuter.

Line from Archangel

Stockholm, Aug. 24.

The Germans are now talking of an Archangel-Astrakhan line following the Dvina and Volga rivers as an objective in Russian operations, according to the Berlin Correspondents of Swedish newspapers.

Arrived there, the Germans intend to build barracks and remain on the defensive pending the spring, while the Russians, deprived of these waterways, would possess only the Siberian railway.

The Germans obviously have a long way to go to reach this line, with the Murmansk offensive apparently not beyond the Lica river, Leningrad and Moscow still uncaptured and Marshal Budenny's forces reported to be taking up defensive positions east of the Dnieper.

Directed Towards Moscow

Opinion now inclines to the view that the Gomel operations are directed towards Moscow. The Finns claim the capture of Kexholm and also control of the whole bank of the Vuoksen river from Enso to Kiviniemi, from which Leningrad is 80 kilometres distant. The Finns are now expected to advance towards the encarclement of Viborg.

It is reported from Berlin that the Germans are now making serious efforts to deal with Russians who withdrew to the Pripet marshes and have apparently as yet repelled all attempts to destroy or dislodge them. —Reuter.

Russia Counting on Long War

New York, Aug. 24.

Laying her plans for a long war, Soviet Russia is placing orders for war material in the United States for delivery next spring, according to the American columnists, Mr. Drew Pearson and Mr. Robert Allen.

"How seriously the Russians are counting on a long war is indicated by orders placed in this country which cannot be filled before eight months," they write.

"One most interesting order reveals plans for the transportation of tanks by air. They have made the flat assertion that their transport planes are larger than our Douglas planes and capable of lifting and carrying a 15-ton tank.

"Apparently, the Russians not only intend fighting eight months hence but to take the offensive. Also, it would appear that German claims to have annihilated the Russian air force are entirely unfounded."—Reuter.

THE CINEMA

"Power Dive"

Brad Farrell ..... Richard Arlen
Carol ..... Jean Parker
Mac ..... Roger Pryor
Mrs. Coles ..... Helen Mack
Squid ..... Cliff Edwards
Doug Farrell ..... Don Castle
Brad Coles, Jr. ..... Billy Lee
Johnny Coles ..... Louis Jean Heydt

Mr. Richard Arlen scores one of his greatest triumph in this film now showing at the Nanking Theatre and which carries a message to the world on aviation. As a test pilot of a great aeroplane company, Mr. Arlen gives a realistic performance and makes this production a surprise one in the way of thrills and excitement. The picture is based on work being carried out at present in America to make flying safer for the Army and civilian aviators. There is a deep understanding by the producers as to how to make the public become air minded and they make an excellent job of it.

Assisting Mr. Arlen in this film are Miss Jean Parker, Mr. Don Castle and Mr. Roger Pryor. The players give an excellent account of themselves and show that they can act well. The plot of the story is a simple one, but it arouses great interest in that the public are made to feel the importance aviation has today both in civil and military life.

In an attempt to establish a record non-stop flight Mr. Arlen crashes, but his recovery later leads him to try again with success. As the chief test-pilot of the MacMasters Aviation Company, he tries out a newly designed aeroplane for the U.S. Army and the acceptance of the ship paves the way for safe aviation. The romantic scenes are provided by pretty Miss Parker and Mr. Don Castle.

"Listen to Larry," (Musical) "Nurse Mates," (Popeye, The Sailor Cartoon) and latest Paramount News round out the attractive programme. —F.

U.S. Ship-Builders Plan to Beat Record of Last War

("The Daily Telegraph")

New York

SUCH is the feverish activity in the shipyards on the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes that the United States seems to have borrowed the British slogan and to be determined to prove that America, too, can "deliver the goods."

The "ugly ducklings," as the new cargo boats now being built for Britain are called, are welded ships. But even wooden vessels from Maine's once idle shipyards are among the devices by means of which it is hoped to keep pace with the losses in the Battle of the Atlantic and elsewhere.

On paper the present programme is less spectacular than the one that this country adopted when it entered the last war, but the men in charge of it hope and believe it will prove more effective.

Speed Is Essential

Rear-Admiral Emery Land, who, as chairman of the Maritime Commission, is supervising this mercantile shipbuilding effort, told Congress that under the last war emergency programme the United States "built 2,300 ships, and not one of them got into service during the war." His present aim is to get the ships ready in time.

President Roosevelt himself emphasized the need for speed when he said that the 2,000,000 gross tons of cargo ships and oil tankers being made available to Britain from the vast shipping pool assembled during the past few weeks are not enough.

"Since the Appropriation Act was passed," the President declared, $350,000,000 has been allocated for the construction of new ships under the Lease and Lend Act. Contracts have been let and the new shipways required to build these ships are now nearing completion."

Rising Production

Detailed estimates are military secrets, but as things stand it is hoped that the United States will turn out at least 1,250,000 gross tons this year, that the output will rise to 2,500,000 gross tons next year, and that by the middle of 1943 the annual rate of production will have reached 5,000,000 gross tons. The total for 1940 was 540,000 gross tons.

Deliveries of 60 cargo boats ordered by Britain before the Maritime Commission began placing its emergency orders will start at the end of the present year. These are "ugly ducklings" designed for quick and easy construction.

Some commentators maintain that all this does not compare with the American programme in the last war, when the construction of more than 11,000,000 gross tons of merchant shipping was projected. But if the present plans are carried out successfully the record of actual achievement may well prove to be a much better one.

Half a million gross tons were turned out in 1916; nearly 1,000,000 in 1917, more than 3,000,000 in 1918, and more than 4,000,000 in 1919.

Naval Building Programme

Moreover, the United States is now building naval vessels on a scale that is without precedent in any country. Apart from hundreds of small craft some 450 warships are due to be completed by 1947 at the immense cost, including the provision of new shipbuilding facilities, of £2,000,000,000.

Naturally this work occupies many of the country's yards and skilled workers. It is felt that it is just as important to strengthen the Fleet as it is to produce mercantile bottoms, but it is a fact that in the last war shipyards with a great many shipways were construced on a much greater scale than is proposed at present.

When the emergency programme was launched in 1917 the United States had 61 yards and 215 shipways. At the end of that war there were 341 yards and 1,284 shipways—that is, more than twice the total of the rest of the world. At the beginning of the present emergency construction programme the United States had 51 yards and 119 shipways. Some 150 additional shipways are now under construction and at least 50 to 60 more are projected.

Cost of Ships

In its first comprehensive survey of the programme, the Maritime Commission places the cost of the 875 merchantmen "built, building or under contract" at £406,000,000. It estimates that expenditure on new facilities, such as additional shipways, [illegible] bringing the total cost of the programme to nearly £428,000,000. These figures exclude construction not being supervised by the Commission, a category which includes the 60 "ugly ducklings" ordered by the British Government and 86 vessels of various types built privately. If these 146 ships are included, the total number of merchantmen "built, building or under contract" is increased to 851. Since ships have been delivered under the Maritime Commission's long-range programme, 760 are now being built or on order.

Equal To Last War

The report has been received with the comment that in many respects the effort of to-day is equalling and in some respects is ahead of the last war programme, "which startled everyone, including Americans, by its scope."

Discussing the report, Captain Granville Conway, the Maritime Commission's director in the New York district, points out that ship for ship, the present production is far superior to that of the last war. "One of our C-3 ships," he said, "is worth eight and possibly ten old composite or wooden ships, and in carrying power based on speed, loading equipment and capacity is far superior even to the best ships we built then.

"Our new ships have more hatches and better loading equipment, so that two gans can unload or load at a hatch at one time. That adds to the ship's speed, which is in any case superior."

It is predicted that America's ship production will really swing into high gear by next March. From that time on the rate of production will rise steadily, and unless the Nazis greatly increase the rate at which they are destroying Allied shipping the democracies should begin to move towards achieving that margin of superiority which Mr. Ronald Cross believes we may hope to attain towards the end of 1942.

Raiders Driven Off From Chengtu

Chungking, Aug. 24.

An attempt yesterday to raid Chengtu was frustrated by Chinese fighters which intercepted the raiders and drove them off in an aerial battle to the east of the city, according to Chinese official reports published here.

"Over 50 Japanese aircraft," these reports state, "reached the outskirts of Chengtu at noon yesterday. Weather conditions were bad. There was a thick cloud-bank.

"When the Chinese fighters took off to engage the raiders, the latter [illegible]

China.—Domei.

Hunan, Kwangsi Bombed

A Japanese Naval Air Force, Aug. 24.

Japanese naval bombers today carried out surprise raids on Changsha, Hengyang, Kweilin, Liuchowan, at these points in the Fourth and and Chiyang, causing severe damages Ninth War Zones in Hunan and Kwangsi provinces, it was announced by the Press Section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet tonight. —Domei.

Armoured Carriers Made in India

These new carriers in ever increasing numbers are now being supplied to India's growing land forces. In their design and construction railway draughtsmen and workshops have played an important part all over India. They carry light automatic and anti-tank weapons and are said to be particularly suited to desert Warfare.

Yangtszepoo Creek Bridges Closed

In a move to curb the increasing wave of terroristic activities in the Yangtszepoo area, the Japanese Naval Defence Headquarters yesterday ordered the closure until further notice of all bridges across the Yangtszepoo Creek, with the exception of those at the three main intersections at Yangtszepoo, Pingliang, and Ward Roads, it was learned.

The Ward Road bridge, it was understood, will be open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Regretting the inconvenience caused to residents in the Yangtszepoo area, the Japanese authorities hoped residents would co-operate in measures taken for the prevention of a recurrence of terroristic acts.

British Night at Follies Successful

It was announced last night that over $170,000 had been collected as the net profit of the Moonlight Follies' British Night on Saturday. It was expected that the sum would be increased when more chits are collected.

Are You Handicapped By

Rheumatism?

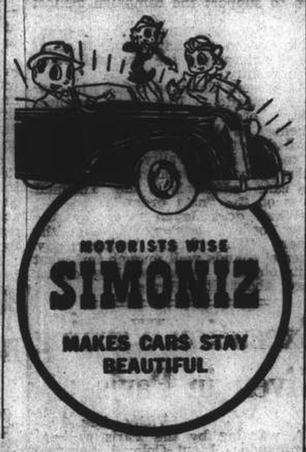
How much vitality are you losing through rheumatism? How much better could you concentrate on your work, how much more could you enjoy your leisure, if you were not constantly hampered by rheumatic pains.

Rheumatism, even in its severest form, has responded to treatment through the blood by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which enrich and purify the bloodstream, eliminating therefrom the poisons which are its cause.

Do not delay if you are suffering from rheumatism or any of its kindred ailments, for the sooner you start treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the greater will your chances be of an early recovery. All chemists sell this renowned tonic for blood and nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Have helped many sufferers.



GRAND—Opens WEDNESDAY!

JAMES CAGNEY
OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
"Strawberry Blonde"

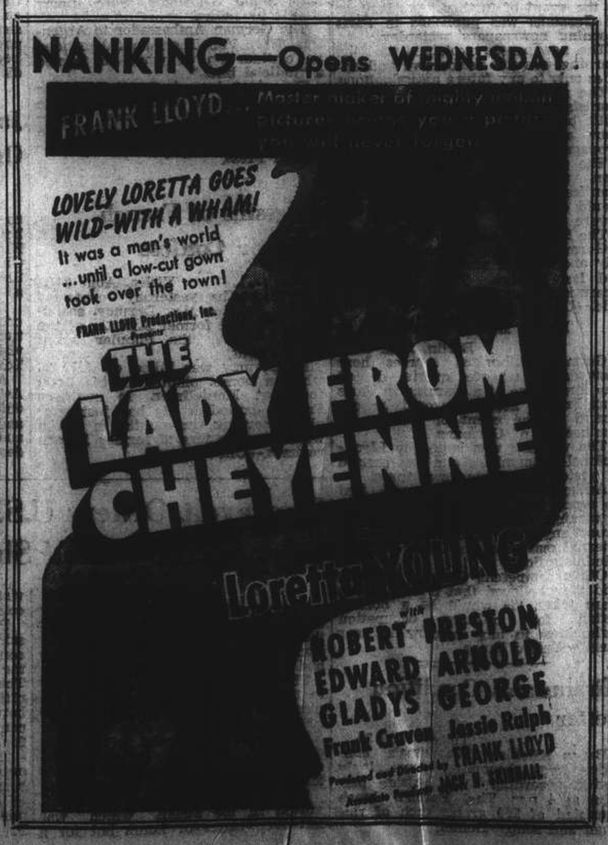
Jimmy's back . . . in the gay '90s . . . and those good old days will never be the same!

SPECIAL GALA PREMIERE at FARREN'S

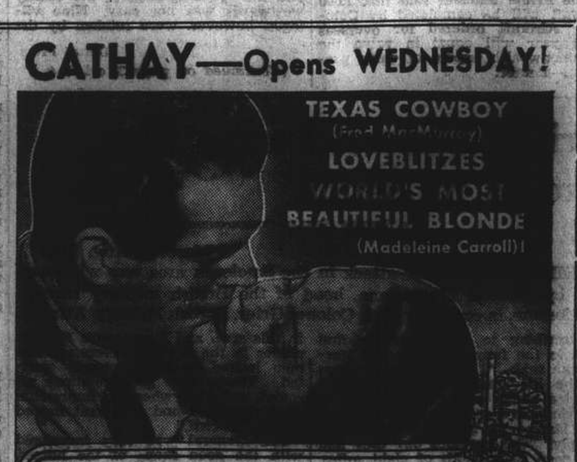
TO-MORROW at 9.30 p.m.

Reservations at FARREN'S or A.T.I. THEATRES

NANKING—Opens WEDNESDAY.



CATHAY—Opens WEDNESDAY!



FRED MacMURRAY · MADELEINE CARROLL

"ONE NIGHT IN LISBON"

with PATRICIA MORISON · BILLIE BURKE · JOHN LODER
ALICE MAY WHITTY · EDMUND GWENN · REGINALD DENNY
BILLY GILBERT · Produced and Directed by EDWARD H. GRIFFITH
Screen Play by Virginia Van Upp · A Paramount Picture

BOOKING NOW OPEN!

WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Philine

London, June 20.

When Myra Hess, the famous pianist, cancelled her concert tours in America and Australia at the outbreak of war and remarked that "You won't get me out of this country alive," few Londoners can have realized the full import of her decision. Today, applauding the award of the D.B.E. (Dame of the British Empire) given to Miss Hess on the occasion of the King's Birthday Honours, the whole nation pays tribute to the great work she has done for music lovers and thanks her from the bottom of its heart.

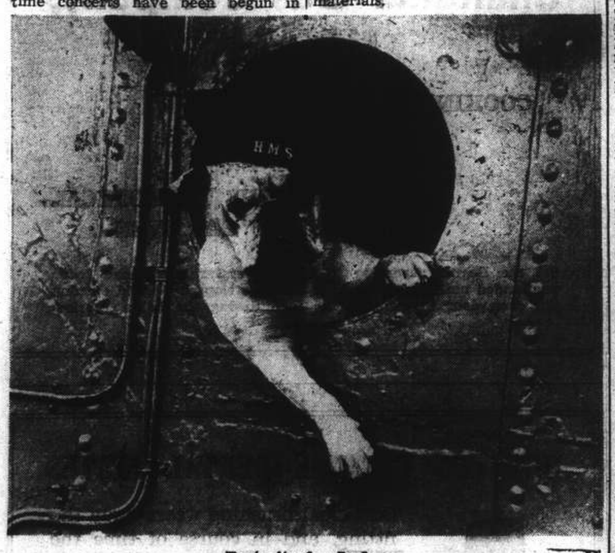
* * *

Musical Steadiness

In organizing the National Gallery lunch-time concerts, this fine artist has brought pleasure and comfort to thousands of men and women in a much-tried city. And the measure of the citizens' gratitude and appreciation is shown in the daily attendances. So far 451 of these concerts have been given, 1,579 artists have been engaged, and attendances have totalled 186,576. Even during the weeks of heaviest air raids audiences numbered never less than 1,000. Even when a bomb fell close to the National Gallery, the Stratton Quartette, then playing, did not falter or miss a note.

* * *

Miss Hess believes that a new era has begun in music and that there will be an ever-increasing demand for the more intimate kind of music which her concerts are providing in London. In a letter from America she has heard that a series of lunch-time concerts have been begun in the Museum at Amsterdam. "They have their root," the writer of the letter in Holland added, "in the National Gallery concerts."



Portrait of a Lady

Venus, mascot of one of His Majesty's destroyers, Celia—but perhaps she is dreaming of the day when she will lock her teeth in Grand Admiral Raeder.

* * *

Royal Clothes Cuts

The King and Queen and the Princesses have joined the clothes rationing scheme. Like everyone else in Britain they will have 66 coupons each to use for the year. And, like everyone else, they will have to plan their wardrobes with great care. Some weeks ago I mentioned that the Queen was cutting down on her season's wardrobe. Now she has to make still further "cuts" in the new clothes she would ordinarily have bought for herself and her daughters.

* * *

This summer the Queen is wearing frocks and coats which served her last year. Some of these have been slightly altered; others have been dyed and completely made over to look like new. Older clothes are set aside for week-end holiday wear, when Her Majesty generally joins the Princesses in the country. At such times there is no need for her to dress formally.

* * *

As the Princesses spend all their time out of town, the dress question for them is simplified. Their last year outfits have been altered, hems of frocks have been let down, and they are making the best of their old clothes. Their warm weather frocks are being made at home from lengths of cotton material costing only a few shillings a yard.

* * *

Army of Needlewomen

The Royal School of Art Needlework, in Kensington, where in days of peace some of the finest stitchery of all kinds was worked on the most sumptuous silks, satins, velvets, linens and the like, must find its activities greatly restricted. Brides no longer demand extravagant, hand-made trousseaux, and Mayfair hostesses, for the time being, have forgotten all about lavish furnishings and exquisitely embroidered lingerie.

* * *

But Lady Smith-Dorrien, Principal of the School, marches with the times. Today we have the "coupon-wardrobe," and so today the Royal School of Art Needlework is turning its attention to simple lingerie-making, mending, darning and patching. Lady Smith-Dorrien has planned a programme to solve dress problems created by coupons.

With the help of correspondence classes all over the country, she plans to create an army of expert needlewomen who will be able to renovate and remodel old clothes into new garments.

* * *

Bank of England Firm

One immediate result of clothes rationing is that most business offices have lifted their ban on the bare-legged vogue. A new freedom in dress will be allowed in London and in towns generally where a certain formality in dress is normally expected. Women civil servants, shop girls, factory girls and most bank clerks are to be allowed to save their stocking coupons.

* * *

Even in Leicester, home of silk stockings and centre of the stocking trade, the years-old ban on stockingless girls has been lifted in the factories. A famous Oxford Street store has gone one step further than this to help its employees. Before the war assistants were obliged to wear black frocks. Now there will be no insistence on the black frock rule.

The Bank of England, however, stands by tradition and custom. Although it seems that many clerks will have to spend most of the 66 coupons of their total ration per year on stockings, the Bank will not allow its thousands of girl employees to work stockingless. "Our ruling is unchanged," an official has firmly stated.

* * *

Woollens for America

Captain Edward Molyneux, the British dress designer, has had an interesting visit to New York. He went to America to find out at first-hand if it were possible to develop still further our export trade in British textiles and to see what America would be prepared to buy in the way of British fashions. He is now convinced that if we deliver the right goods we can extend our trade with America enormously.

Captain Molyneux took with him four patterns of classic woollen materials made in Yorkshire. He has sold them to every big fashion house in America. He made a contract with one big wholesaler for sixty of his own exclusive models a year, thirty of them to be made in British materials, and an undertaking that every repeat order would also be in British materials. As one model averages anything from 300 to 400 repeats, this shows that it may run into anything from 50,000 to 100,000 yards of material. If all goes well, the time may come and come soon when American women may be dressed 50 per cent. in British materials.

Matter For Dispute

The domestic upheavals of wartime have inspired Mr. Ivor Brown to discuss in the "Manchester Guardian" the rise and fall of the bath through the centuries:

It has recently been discovered by numbers of people who were accustomed to regard a bath a day as an essential part of civilized existence that such is not the case. They have been living in town houses under war conditions or in crowded country premises where the opportunities for a daily dip were denied. And they have learned that their ancestors were not necessarily dirty because they did not practise regular and total immersion. Furthermore, they have realized that a hot soak can be more enjoyable if it be the exception to the day's routine instead of part of it.

* * *

Man seems never to have made up his mind about the pleasures of cleanliness. The small boy who dodges soap behind his ears and has a distinct impression that a neck is more comfortable when unscrubbed represents the taste of many centuries; the modern citizen, luxuriating in the sense of refreshment and purification given by a good long lie in a good hot bath, represents a less frequent point of view. The Greeks and Romans held that view strongly, and in our own time opinion has swung powerfully back to the classical ideal and put the plumber at the head of our domestic benefactors. But between the Saxons and the twentieth century the amount of time and trouble and space given to self-cleansing was never large; the matter did not greatly occupy men's minds. Comment is often made on the enormous scope of Shakespeare's vocabulary, but reference to a Shakespeare concordance will reveal the illuminating fact that it does not include the word "soap." Yet soap was known to his period, and is mentioned in the works of his colleague and contemporary Webster.

* * *

Moral Unction

Silence, of course, does not imply non-existence. Sir Walter Scott, describing the Jacobean dandies in "The Fortunes of Nigel," gives full account of the courtly fashions, but he never tells us how his hero and the sparks of the town kept themselves clean of body as well as gay in caparison. James I must have perspired freely in those padded "anti-assassination" suits of his; it would have been interesting to read of his way with soap and sponge. Dickens does not tell us much about the soap-and-water background of Victorian foppery. But that does not prove that Lord Glenvarloch was afflicted with body odour or that a Mayfair hanger-on like Mr. Twemlow deserved to be well tubbed on a Saturday night. Because there was no rivalry of bathrooms between Veneering and Podsnap we need not conclude that both those pillars of Victorian commerce needed to be taken, scraped, and sponged.

* * *

Cleanliness is a tyrannical quality, and its fanatics fiercely resent any opposite opinion or practice. In the Middle Ages, when standards of ablution seem to have been generally low, the abstainers from the washpot managed to take some moral unction to themselves (instead of soap) and proclaimed that washing in hot water, particularly when that involved lying in it, was a form of sinful self-indulgence. But that retort to the self-righteousness of the soap-and-water school has not been confidently maintained. In recent years the less cleanly people, instead of proclaiming their own austerity and high moral rejection of hedonistic goings-on, have modestly preferred to keep quiet. Who would now describe soap and sponge as Satan's toys and put a steaming scrub among the deadly sins?

* * *

Saxons Antipathetic

It is, no doubt, the convenience of modern plumbing which has so much restored cleanliness to the favour it held in Roman times. The Romans themselves were first-rate sanitary engineers and could use aqueducts and pipes efficiently. Their successors, the Saxons, seem to have destroyed with particular zest the baths constructed by the Romans, and then for far more than a thousand years nobody bothered much about the business of domestic plumbing. Water had to be carried everywhere; since it is heavy stuff, the tendency was to carry as little as might be. Hence the natural temptation to call immersion a satanic habit and a phase of the deadly sin of luxury. Now that water is once more easily movable in most places the moralist changes sides to suit his convenience and rages at the squalor of those who do not continually run to the basin and the bath.

* * *

"One Touch of Summer"

Our friendliness towards the tub is much conditioned by the weather. To us it seems that one touch of summer should make the whole world wash. But it is by no means true that people living in the heat bathe more than those more arctically situated. Probably the cleanest of all peoples are the Scandinavian nations, yet their share in the sun is very much less than that of the Balkan folk, who are now rarely notable for their water cult. If indeed there were universal bliss to be found in a good soak after sweltering sport or labour, one would expect the Mediterranean people to be the keenest of Europe's water addicts. But it is the Baltic that breeds the most aquatic tribes and stimulates belief that constancy is as precious in hot water as in any walk of life.

* * *

So we must regard the allure of the tub as one of mankind's mysteries. There have been ages that have turned on the cleansing tap and ages that saw no need for all this stripping and scrubbing. Both have yielded their share of greatness and goodness. Most modern citizens have washed more than St. Francis or William Shakespeare, but they could hardly claim all the virtues and the virtuosity of these. Perhaps they are healthier and more comfortable than their unsponged ancestors. But even that is not certain. The ordinary English yokel has never done much tubbing, but he stoutly persists in his vigour and salubrity and is not aware of missing a great pleasure.

In Aid of Red Cross

The B.W.A. Sports Section Tennis Tournament and Fun Fair will be held on Saturday, September 13, at the Cathedral Girls' School, 425 Avenue Haig, by kind permission of Miss Penrold, to begin at 3 p.m. Proceeds are for Red Cross work. Admission $1, children 50 cents.

All entries for the tennis tournament must be in by September 10, and addressed to Mrs. Cheetham, c/o British Women's Association, 12 The Bund. It is hoped there will be a good entry for the Mixed Doubles, for which, of course, ladies are asked to invite their own partners.

Prizes will be presented by Mrs. Le Rougetel at the close of play.

The Home and Garden Section are having a stall of their home-made preserves. These preserves are well known to many, but here is an opportunity for those who have not yet had that pleasure to make their acquaintance. A visit to this stall should be made early in the afternoon if it is desired to replenish storerooms with really reliable produce.

All kinds of amusements will be provided for both children and adults, including Hidden Treasure, a Tombola, Chute, Aunt Sally, Bowling Alley, etc., and a very exciting game of Croquet is being arranged, with Clock Golf also on the programme.

Teas and soft drinks will be on sale.

Light Reading

Mr. Churchill's little joke about leading articles as light reading suggests other interpretations. Sir Charles Dilke, for instance, chose a pile of Blue-books as the ideal reading for a long convalescence, and Lord Samuel has been accused of a somewhat similar appetite for them. "Civilization" Buckle was said to have described some new and large dictionary as the best he had ever read, as if dictionaries as light reading were favourites of his. Was there not an undergraduate in "Verdant Green" who walked up and down his room reading Aristophanes in the original and cracking his fingers in ecstasy over the lests? Goldwin Smith once met Matthew Arnold on a railway journey with a pile of books on Celtic literature by his side, but he does not mention that Arnold opened any of them and rather left it to be inferred that he did not. There may still be giants in the land, but in recent years we more often hear of great statesmen and lawyers reading Edgar Wallace yesterday and P. G. Wodehouse today.

French Ministers Swear Fidelity to Marshal Petain

Vichy, Aug. 24.

Following a two and one quarter hour Cabinet meeting yesterday the Government belatedly issued a communique at 4.45 p.m. announcing that Ministers had taken an oath of fidelity to Marshal Philippe Petain.

M. Pierre Pucheu, Minister of the Interior, also informed the council of new measures taken "against communist plots and acts of sabotage and terrorism."

Full Text Given

The full text of the communique follows:

"The Ministers and Secretaries of State met under the presidency of Marshal Petain who received their oath.

"The council adopted the principle reform of the economic organization committees. The first measures will be published next week.

"Secondly, the council approved basic principles of regional reorganization of food supplies by simplification of rulings to command better control of distribution of food and repression of black markets.

"Thirdly, the Minister of the Interior informed the Council of new measures taken against communist plots, acts of sabotage and terrorism.

"Fourthly, the council decided to prepare a programme for concrete realizations to remedy labour social consequences of slowing down industrial activity due to lack of raw materials.

"Fifthly, the Council established a frame work of economic powers for regional prefects."—United Press.

Mr. Valentino's Death Anniversary Observed

Hollywood, Aug. 24.

Yesterday was the fifteenth anniversary of the death of Mr. Rudolph Valentino, once called by women fans the silent screen's greatest lover, and who still is venerated by thousands of women throughout the United States.

Extra guards were stationed outside the Valentino crypt in the Hollywood cemetery to handle the crowd of female mourners.

Hundreds of women visited the crypt and many left flowers. Two or three veiled women in black who in past years always arrived in limousines were expected to be among the mourners. Originally there was only one "lady in black" but of late years the number has been multiplied.—United Press.

Allies' Victory Will Ensure U.S. Freedom

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Aug. 24.

Justice Hugo Black of the United States Supreme Court, yesterday in a speech here said that the United States must ensure the ultimate triumph of Britain and Russia over Germany in order to preserve American freedom.

He said the insurance must be "peaceful if we can, forceful if we must."

Chancellor Hitler, Justice Black said, aims at eventual "enslavement" of the Americas. The Justice was speaking at the University of Alabama.—United Press.

Government Approves New Air Service

Washington, Aug. 24.

The Government yesterday approved inauguration on Tuesday of a non-stop weekly air service by Pan-American airways between Cali and Guayaquil, and between Talara and Lima.—United Press.

The Crime of Kindness

The Nazis' policy of punishing Germans for any act of kindness, however trifling, to a Pole is applied also to the treatment of French prisoners. Two German papers (the "Kasseler Post" and the "Essener Allgemeine Zeitung") have reported cases in which Germans had been sent to prison for four months for giving bread to French prisoners of war; one of the offenders was a German girl of twenty who had sent the bread by her little sister. A similar case is reported in the official Nazi paper in Prague. A baron and his daughter were punished, with ten months' imprisonment in one case and two in the other, for breaking the regulation that forbids conversation with prisoners of war. A wounded prisoner had been given an emergency dressing and breakfast; another who had repaired the electric light had been given a few cigarettes; a third had been lent a book. It is curious to reflect that Diodorus Siculus, the Greek historian, gave in his account of the famous war between Athens and Syracuse the report of a speech by a leading Syracusan, who had lost his two sons in the war, in which he begged his countrymen to treat the Athenian prisoners with mercy. We know from Thucydides that the Athenian prisoners were treated very cruelly, and the incident may be fictitious. But Diodorus, writing in the time of Augustus, thought the Sicilians would regard this speech as honourable to their forefathers, whereas the Nazis would think it a disgrace.

Soviet Girls Aid War Effort

Secondary school students in Kutaissi, (Georgian Republic) are shown working in a state farm where they have replaced men called up for military service. In the picture the girls are picking tea leaves.

Duke of Kent Now With President

Hyde Park, Aug. 24.

The Duke of Kent arrived here yesterday from Montreal. He will spend the week-end with President and Mrs. Roosevelt and return to Washington with the President tonight. He will be entertained at a White House dinner on Monday night.—United Press.

Duke Cheered

New York, Aug. 24.

The Duke of Kent, younger brother of the King of England, arrived here from Oshawa, Ontario, near Toronto, yesterday for a five-day visit, during which he will see the President.

The Duke was cheered by a crowd of about 4,000 as, hatless and smiling, he shook hands with welcoming officials.

Major Fiorello Laguardia, in welcoming the Duke, expressed "the admiration of the people of New York City for the heroic, courageous conduct of the people of Britain in holding the line against the attack on western civilization."

The Duke of Kent, in replying, promised to convey the "very kind message you sent to my countrymen." He told reporters: "I am very pleased to be here and to have a chance of seeing what the United States is doing for us."

Before leaving by motor-car under police escort, the Duke recalled that he had not seen President Roosevelt since 1935, while the Duke was honeymooning in the Bahamas.—Reuter.

Stalin Establishes System of Awards

Moscow, Aug. 24.

M. Joseph Stalin yesterday telegraphed an order to the front establishing a system of awards for stretcher bearers and male nurses.

Those rescuing 15 wounded soldiers with rifles or automatic pistols will be entitled to receive a medal "for fighting distinction" or "for bravery." Those who rescue 25 wounded soldiers with their arms will receive the order of the "Red Star." Those rescuing 40 wounded will receive the "Red Banner" while those rescuing 80 wounded will receive the highest distinction, the "Order of Lenin."—United Press.

U.S. Sets Maximum Price on Rayon

Washington, Aug. 24.

The Government last night imposed maximum prices on important types of rayon used in the manufacture of clothing. This, with the recent ceiling on prices of cotton goods, it was estimated will save consumers hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

The newly-imposed maximum prices averaged approximately 10 per cent. less than the recent levels for more important types of rayon.—United Press.

General Antonescu Made Marshal of Rumania

Berlin, Aug. 24.

General Antonescu, Rumanian commander-in-chief, has been promoted "Marshal of Rumania," says a Bucharest despatch to the official German news agency.—Reuter.

"Hochi" Sharply Attacks Premier Of Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 24.

Unusually blunt criticism of the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, appears in this morning's "Hochi Shimbun" by Mr. Yoshitaro Shimizu, popular political commentator, who says that Prince Konoye is too much swayed by conflicting influences at present when Japan needs a firm, unchanging policy.

The heavily censored article points out that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has failed to unify public opinion and is now seeking public support in confession of its own weakness. Other public enterprises sponsored by the Premier likewise are failures because he "listens to everybody and does nothing about needs," the article claims.

Without a stronger undeviating personality, Mr. Shimizu adds, the country is vulnerable to enemies.—Reuter.

N.E.I. Chinese Raise Million for Air Force

Chungking, Aug. 24.

A Chinese despatch from Batavia claims that at a meeting there on August 14 (Chinese Air Force Day), Chinese in the Dutch East Indies raised $1,000,000 towards funds for the purchase of aircraft for the Chinese Air Force.

General Chiang Kai-shek, it is further stated, cabled thanking the Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies for their generous contributions.—Reuter.

Leaving China?

Some of our readers are going to a new country; many of them are returning to their homeland — in either case they will want to keep in touch with personalities and Chinese affairs. The easiest and most effective way to do this is by subscribing to the

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Malaya Chinese To Have "For Britain Week"

Singapore, Aug. 24.

The first week of September will be observed as "For Britain Week" by all oversea Chinese associations and the public throughout Malaya to raise funds for Great Britain as a mark of thankfulness for the "security in which they have lived in this part of the Empire free from Japanese devastation," and gratitude for British aid to suffering China.

The decision was taken at a gathering of representatives of South Sea Chinese, a spokesman of whom said the only way of averting further sufferings was to shorten the war, and the best way of shortening the war was to hasten a British victory.

Japan Denounced

A prominent Chinese, who came specially for the occasion, said in an interview that the Chinese Foreign Minister's words that victory of the democracies would first begin to be seen in the Far East seemed to be coming true. Japan, he declared, was preparing to embark on new paths of highhandedness on land and at sea, thereby completing that "encirclement" which she herself had brought about. In pleading "grave concern" on sentimental grounds, she created another "incident," he asserted. The democratic front would be completed from north to south, and the A-B-C-D line would have an alphabetical accretion which would spell the doom of Japan and destruction of the Axis, he added.—Reuter.

U.S. Officials Pleased With Argentine Plan

Washington, Aug. 24.

Maritime Commission officials yesterday said they were highly pleased that Argentina had arranged to obtain sixteen ships from Italy which long had been idle in Argentine ports.

Officials said they did not know where Argentina would use the ships, but assumed they would be used in the hemispheric service where there has been a great shipping shortage.—United Press.

Nazi Leaders Arrested In Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, Aug. 24.

Thirty-six prominent Nazi leaders, arrested here on Friday, are charged with delivering to the German authorities sums totalling 1,100,000 pesos from public subscriptions earmarked for local benevolent and cultural purposes.—Reuter.

German Soldiers Said Deserting in Norway

London, Aug. 24.

Evidence of the trouble which is being experienced by the German authorities in Norway, not only with Norwegians but also with their own compatriots, has reached the Norwegian Telegraph Agency from Norway.

The agency says the fact that German soldiers are using an opportunity to escape on a large scale is revealed by a notice posted up by the local police in Stryn in Nortefjord by order of the German Ortskommandant, which starts: "No one must assist escaped German soldiers with lodging, food, clothes or in any other way. If such refugees are discovered the nearest police authorities must be informed immediately. If these instructions are ignored, offenders will be prosecuted under German martial law."

From Tryil, a Norwegian parish on the Swedish border, it is reported that 40 German soldiers who were patrolling the frontier discarded their weapons and escaped to Sweden when they heard that Germany had launched her attack on Russia.—Reuter.

King Leopold Turns Down German Overtures

London, Aug. 24.

King Leopold has refused to become the "Belgian Laval," according to Geneva reports quoted by the Moscow radio.

In attempts to quell the rising tide of resistance in Belgium, the Germans have twice proposed that Leopold should return to the Throne, but each time he declined, the Soviet announcer stated.—Reuter.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

The Floods:

Drains and What They Do

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In my letter a day or so ago anent the French Concession floods, I queried the existence of drains in the Roi Albert district. I now am informed that these drains do exist, but that apparently they are not for the purpose of draining water off, but to allow the high tides not to flood other more salubrious neighbourhoods.

The water in these drains seems to remain continuously just below street level and the district has been flooding and drying for some time past at each high and low water respectively.

In other words this Inland Sea acts as a safety valve or reservoir, and may never be remedied except under violent protest.

INLAND SEA

Shanghai, Aug. 22.

Stabilization:

And Financial Chaos

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—At the risk of over-straining the mental capacity of the local banking fraternity, may I explain that certain commercial contracts have been entered into in good faith before the present exchange chaos developed and viewed in this light the strongest possible recommendation should be forwarded to that exalted body, the Stabilization Board, with the object of securing the elusive rates of 3 3/32 and 5 5/16 applicable at least to pre-chaos commitments. That should be the first step.

New business can be dealt with under existing conditions but Shanghai commercial circles, including a large number of comparatively small concerns, are faced with a very serious situation if they must meet old Sterling and US$ obligations at the outside rates of 2 25/32 and 4 11/16.

DANIEL.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.

Timoshenko Rises From Ranks To Marshal by Ability

TOUGH, stone-bald, peasant-born Marshal Semion Konstantinovich Timoshenko is about as young a marshal as a great nation ever had. That is his advantage, for while not all young generals are geniuses, most of history's generals with genius have been younger men. It is many generations since Russia has produced a great general and perhaps one is due.

For 22 of his 46 years Timoshenko has known Joseph Stalin. He has risen in his old friend's favour by military ability and by avoiding those political disaffections that have led so many other Soviet officers to the cork-lined execution chambers of the GPU. More than once he has been moved into the post of a doomed officer just before or after the cork-lined walls muffled the sound of the firing squad.

Born in the village of Furmanka, Bessarabia, near Russia's Rumanian border, Marshal Timoshenko worked as a farm hand for wealthy landlords, first fought against the Germans as an Imperial draftee in 1915. He learned to operate American-made machine guns, but his Tsarist service ended when he was court-martialed and jailed for beating up an officer. Released after the Revolution, he rose to be a Red cavalry commander. Though the Marshal has recently been engaged in stamping out democratic procedures once favoured by the Red Army, he got his own early promotions in the democratic manner—he was elected platoon and later squadron commander of a Black Sea cavalry detachment.

Fought White Russians

Young Timoshenko fought the White Russians and foreign intervention troops on many fronts, was wounded five times, in 1919 helped defend Tsaritsyn (now Stalingrad) where he met Comrade Stalin, who was in command. In 1920 Timoshenko took part in the Red offensive on Warsaw which was repulsed by the Poles under famed Marshal Josef Pilsudski.

Following the Russian-Polish war, Timoshenko spent several years at Russian schools of war in special classes for soldiers who, like himself, were experienced but had never studied military science. In the early '30s he traveled abroad, studying "capitalistic" armies, and when Joseph Stalin began to purge the Soviet command, Timoshenko rose rapidly.

In 1935-37 he was Assistant Commander of the Kiev Military Area under General Iona Emmanuilovich Yakir, who was shortly to be executed. In 1937 Timoshenko became Commander of the North Caucasus Military Area, succeeding General N. D. Kashirin, who was shortly to be executed. Later in the year Timoshenko became Commander of the Kharkov Military Area, succeeding General L. Dubovoy, who already had been executed. In 1938 General Timoshenko returned to the Kiev Area as full commander. While in this post, in the autumn of 1939, he directed the Red Army's occupation of eastern Poland.

Campaign Saved

In the winter of 1939, when Russia's ill-trained and ill-equipped troops were led to a freezing massacre in the snows of Finland, the campaign was finally saved by the use of better troops following the shrewd tactics of Generals Grigory Kulik, Boris M. Shaposhnikov and Semioin Timoshenko. General Timoshenko was widely credited with the chief part in the salvage.

One night in the following May at Moscow's Bolshoi Opera House, a lusty Soviet audience loudly celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of the greatly "Russian weeper"—Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky. To the cheers of the crowd, in a box there appeared Joseph Stalin, Premier Viacheslav Molotov, Marshal Kliment E. Voroshilov, and a new figure in the Stalin entourage—General Semion Konstantinovich Timoshenko.

That day the General's name had not yet appeared in the Soviet Encyclopedia. But that day, together with Generals Kulik and Shaposhnikov of the Finnish victory, he was made a Marshal of the Red Army. And while Marshal Voroshilov was kicked upstairs to the office of Assistant Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, Marshal Timoshenko succeded him as People's Commissar for Defence.

All-night Carousal

Since that time Marshal Timoshenko has behaved like both an illustrious military leader and a People's Commissar. For, while he has designed for himself and his comrade marshals a special gold and platinum star studded with diamonds, he has also visited in full regimentals his native village of Furmanka, where he embraced his brother Efrem, whom he had not seen since 1914, kissed many of his old friends, and joined in an all-night carousal in his honour.

Fortnight ago it was rumoured that Marshal Timoshenko was the leader of a Kremlin clique who dared to oppose Joseph Stalin by opposing the appeasement of Adolf Hitler. If so, the Marshal has obviously had his way. Last May Day he declared: "The present international situation is pregnant with all kinds of surprises. . . . Russia is ready to offer an annihilating rebuff to any encroachment by imperialists." Recently the Greatest Imperialist of them all having sprung a major encroachment, it was up to Marshal Timoshenko to produce Russia's rebuff.

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1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
6.00 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarian).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

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Rossini: Fantastic shop; Kreisler: Chinese Tambourin; De Falla: Spanish dance; Goeyens: Sad landscape; Dvorak: Slavonic Dance; Bizet: Patrie; Ries: Perpetual movement; Massenet: Elegy; Chopin: Nocturne Mi bemol; Joren: Quaint legend; Brahms: Waltz; Debussy: The belle Romance; Milhaud: Corcovade; Cherubini: Anacron (Overture).

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12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Vocal Selections from Operas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Winston Churchill's broadcast—an electrical transcription
Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 4.10
4.30 Chinese Programme, including News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and Listening Post
8.30 "At Random"—Gerald Young
9.00 News in English
9.15 Winston Churchill's broadcast reproduced by electrical transcription, or relayed from the B.B.C.
Act I "Marriage of Figaro" — Comic Opera by Mozart. Version for Broadcasting produced by Robert Stuart with:—
Billie Harvey, Lucey Corner, Gwen Andrews, Joe Lopes with Richard Harker at the piano
10.00 Musical Atlas
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band are:—

p.m.
6.00 News
6.15 War Commentary and Listening Post
8.30 Parlour Game
9.15 Rebroadcast of Mr. Winston Churchill's talk
10.00 News
10.15 Stanley Holloway
11.00 News from Home. Talk by Howard Marshall

Foreign Minister for Poles Appointed

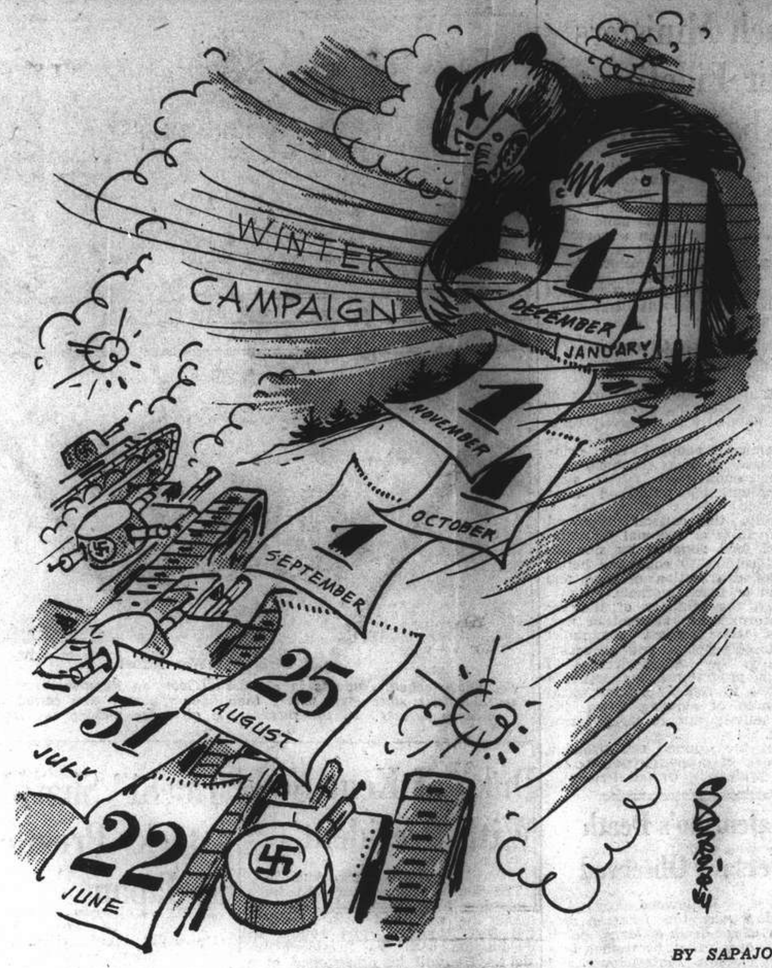
London, Aug. 23.

The Polish Ambassador to London, Count Edward Raczynski has been appointed acting Foreign Minister of the exiled Polish government, it was announced here yesterday.—United Press.

Indian Troops in Malaya Happy

Calcutta, Aug. 24.

"Indian troops in Malaya are quite happy and in good spirits," said the Maharaja of Patiala who arrived here today by air from Malaya.—Reuter.



Falling Leaves

Advice on Motoring on "Gas"

NOW that the quest for producer-gas units is likely to be intensified as the result of drastic curtailment of petrol supplies, the following narrative of the experiences of a "pioneer" will be of interest to the many potential users of that equipment, says, Mr. J. Eastwood in the "Sydney Morning Herald."

With rationing in the offing, I decided to "take a chance" by installing a gas producer unit. I took delivery in August, 1940, and it cost me A.£73/10 fitted, including an extra leaf to reinforce the back springs.

My car is a six-cylinder medium-class coupe, 1936 model, which I think is particularly suitable from the point of view of weight distribution, very little trouble with tail slipping being noticed at turns taken at normal speeds.

Considering that the weight of the unit is three hundred weight, some slight alteration of balance must of course, take place, but I have found it no inconvenience.

Trying At First

The first few weeks are undoubtedly very trying for the driver, and I am afraid that if one were in a position of retreat one might be tempted to scrap the unit and declare it no good. I am of the opinion that all adverse comment emanates from those in the early throes of ownership. Nothing is more exasperating than a car that will not go. Indeed, every motorist has experienced that feeling of hatred for his usually beloved car when it "sticks him up" at some vital moment. However, everything goes back to normal once that "simple something" has been fixed by someone who knows just what to do.

After about eleven months' experience, I can honestly say that my unit has never let me down, and all the difficulties that have arisen have been my own fault. There are many wrinkles on the correct running of the unit I have had to learn by experience, and that is why I think that central school of instruction in driving with gas would be of inestimable benefit to all concerned.

Charcoal Factor

Naturally, the type of charcoal plays an important part in getting maximum power. Ordinary commercial charcoal does not, for instance, produce the best flow of gas.

Good hardwood charcoal as produced by the State Forestry Department gives an immediate improvement in power of what appears to be from fifteen to 20 per cent. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the supply of this commodity will grow with the demand. Incidentally, the daily servicing does not take up much more than fifteen minutes.

The dust and small stuff carried over by the draught into the first two cleaner parts of the unit are easily removed by unscrewing and dropping the bottom lids.

Cleaning of Filters

On the type of unit I am using the third or main part of the filter is filled from the base to half-way mark with sisal fibre. Above that a filter of cotton waste functions before the gas passes finally through a half-inch piano felt collar to the engine. This latter series of filters need not be cleaned before one has travelled from 500 to 700 miles. The felt is usually very little discoloured outside, and practically untouched inside. The cotton waste is usually only moderately dirty, and the sisal is found to have retained most of the dust. The latter is usually discarded when removed, and replaced with fresh fibre. The cotton waste is changed and the felt cleaned with a vacuum cleaner from the outside. The felt will need to be replaced eventually, but I am only on my second after completing 8,000 miles.

Small Troubles

After eight thousand miles I can feel no difference in the engine, which pulls as well as ever and gives no trouble. My worst trouble occurred some weeks ago when, after being advised to pack the sisal as tightly as possible, I took the advice too literally and effectively cut off the draught.

The lighted waste at the grate, when starting from cold, usually gives off flames, which are lifted by the draught up into the charcoal, and gas is generating inside a minute. When this trouble was encountered, the flame simply smouldered and finally went out if the door of the grate was closed. As is very often the case with troubles, I did not immediately think of the obvious cause, but blamed the charcoal, which happened to be unusually dusty in the few particular bags in use at the time. A slight improvement came when this was screened, but not until I repacked the sisal did the unit function with its usual vigour.

It is wise, I think, to completely empty the charcoal hopper every few days in order to remove the small amount of clinker which forms and which may possibly clog the air vents in the fire grate. The amount is, with good charcoal, very small, possibly half an ounce per 80lb bag. When starting on petrol, all the gas controls must be at zero, and when running on gas the petrol controls must be put back to zero, or full power does not seem to be generated.

Only recently I had to ring for help to start my car, but before assistance arrived I discovered my hand throttle for gas to be open, and when I closed it the car started immediately.

When first I got the unit I did a tremendous lot of engine racing in process of starting, and I suppose I averaged about five minutes a start. I used six gallons of petrol a week for starting, with perhaps a few short runs on petrol and a few involuntary ones rather longer when I forgot to turn the petrol off afer getting on to gas. I now very rarely take longer than a minute after starting the engine and do not race to anything like the same extent. However, I have not been able as yet to bring my petrol consumption below four gallons a week, although the makers says this is excessive.

Normal Speeds

Coming towards Sydney I travel for about five minutes before encountering the Spit Hill. Following the tram lines, I frequently come up the hill on top at about twenty m.p.h., although usually, especially with passengers, I drop back into second. Most steep grade have to be taken in second, of course, although short, steep grades with a good approach can be taken quite easily in top.

As the final filters are nearing the cleaning point a slight drop in efficiency is noticed, and slight variations in the position of the controls on the dash are necessary. I have noticed that the engine tends to stall, and instead of the engine being adjusted to idle it has to run very much more quickly than usual. Up to this point, however, the engine can be adjusted by a skilful mechanic so that no trouble will be experienced in this regard.

Normal speeds offer no difficulty when using good charcoal, and the same loads can be carried as with petrol. Big loads on hills, however, do slow down one's speed, and low gear would probably have to be used on steep grades. Nevertheless, one can always rely on getting there, and with very little apparent difference in the time.

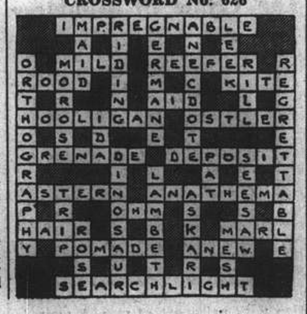
When one has inured oneself to offending the aesthetic souls of non-users (and has incidentally developed a disregard for uncomplimentary comment loudly expressed by them), and conquered by experience the doubt as to whether the unit will work or not, one can feel assured of being able to motor whenever and wherever necessary.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF AUGUST 25, 1871

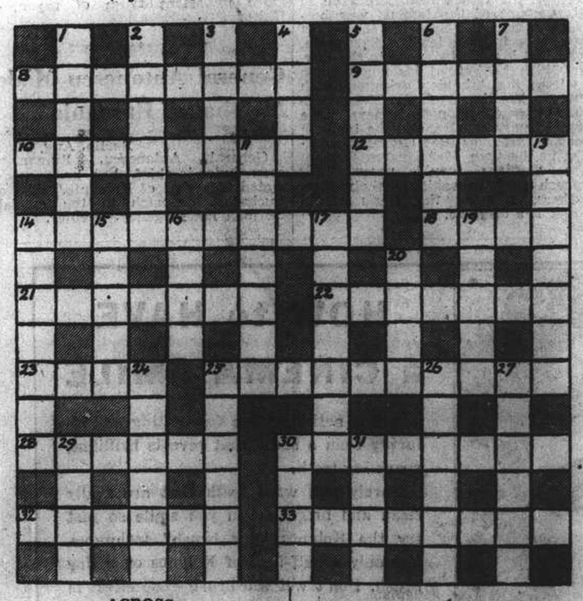
Tungchow.—This quiet, but fine old city, is situated on the most northern point of the Shantung promontory. We have here two walled cities side by side. The wall of the "water city" runs up over the headland and along the seashore enclosing the harbour. An upheaving of the earth's surface at this point seems to be destroying the approach to the harbour. It was formerly accessible for the large junks, whereas now small craft enter with difficulty. The wall round this city is of stone, about a mile in circumference and 25 or 30 feet high. It is surmounted with a brick parapet, with embrasures at regular intervals. The harbour, sheltering a few small craft, occupies a large portion of the city, though round the banks and under the walls are many houses.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 626



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 581

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

8 Accuse a foolish fellow who took the Eno
9 Apparently just the rope with which to stop a beast
10 Tending to delay
12 See about the dog to make safe
14 This describes the result of a tie
18 Medicine
21 This German State seems mainly taken up with cricket
22 Ahead
23 What part of a yacht might stop her from entering a harbour?
25 The sort of fighters to fight insects?
28 A dissertation started by the sisters in a convent perhaps
30 Not one of the cups and saucers; the trouble is really infantile
32 Spanish dance
33 "Green nib" (anag.)

DOWN

1 Kindly
2 In this way open fabric is a comfort
3 It takes nothing more than a negative to make this preposition
4 Old master who would have been active if he had had four in him
5 A reformed she-cat
6 Describes the horse next to the 22 across one at the winning post
7 Fruit that almost advises what to do before eating it
11 Argentine River port
13 Guarantees though with a causse for silence at heart
14 To live in a settled practice
15 This dog is not a pet dog
16 A vulgar fellow who is a feature at the seaside
17 Far from taciturn
19 The length of this period is a present cause of rejoicing
20 Britain gets her teas from here
24 Gathering
25 Roman god who suggests sugar
26 European capital
27 Not a tough kind of vessel
29 Battleship
30 Old-fashioned kind of jug
31 You can't well blame the cook for breaking these

The Next Phase in Aerial Warfare

The Germans found in 1940 that in spite of their adhesion to the critical doctrine, wherein reserves are shallow and the attempt is made to develop the maximum strength of an air force all at once and in one place, the Royal Air Force was able to defeat the attack, says Major Oliver Stewart in "The Observer."

Logic suggests that, if the Royal Air Force could defeat the Luftwaffe then, it would be able to defeat it even more decisively now. It has been losing fewer machines and fewer trained men than the enemy. In the first four months of 1941 the figures given by Sir Archibald Sinclair were 494 German and 637 Italian aircraft lost or destroyed in the air, for 360 British. Output in this country has risen sharply, and it is being supplemented on an ever increasing scale by American output.

New Methods

No matter how urgently the Germans have been forcing contributions to their air effort from the factories of conquered lands, the numerical balance must be better now than it was in September, 1940.

Frontal air attack by day will be less likely to succeed now than then. The alternatives are concentration upon night attack or the introduction of new methods by day. What new methods are possible? That is the question which must now be discussed at every opportunity.

Two methods immediately present themselves, the use of great heights and the use of very great speeds. If the Germans could amass a sufficient force of stratosphere bombers and fighters they might again make a frontal attack by day without crippling losses. If they could amass a sufficient force of ultra-high-speed bombers they might be able to do so. The two types of machine, the ultra-fast and the ultra-high flying, would present a difficult problem to our defences, though by no means an insoluble one.

New Messerschmitt

Studies of the Messerschmitt 109F show that, although developed from the earlier single-engined machine, it is a highly specialized stratosphere fighter. Its ceiling is thought to be about 38,000 ft., but what is more important is that it is so arranged that it can fly and fight well at heights of over 30,000 ft.

Its armament has been reduced and the guns all mounted in the fuselage. Its wing span and wing area have been increased. These things should confer upon it good handling qualities at height.

Height presents enormous tactical advantages. The machine which can get higher can refuse combat no matter how greatly it is outnumbered. It can select its own moment for attack. Height is the airman's tactical trump card.

So far British aeroplanes have shown equality to, or superiority over, the German in high flying. It will be important to retain that position if new aircraft using exhaust driven superchargers, and otherwise designed expressly for stratosphere work, make their appearance.

In heavy bombers we appear to be moving ahead of the Germans in high flying, for the American Boeing Fortress is exceptionally good in this respect. But it is equally important to maintain a similar advantage in the fighters.

Speed Before Armament

Ultra-high speed might also afford day flying bombers good protection. The Germans have from the first shown a belief in speed rather than armament for protecting their bombers. So far the speed has never been anything like high enough. Our Spitfires have had a sufficient margin over the fastest German bombers to catch and engage them even when they are attacking places near the coast.

But the specialized high speed, unarmed bomber, a type whose qualities have often been discussed theoretically, has not yet been used by the enemy. Some existing German bombers might be capable of being modified for this purpose. They would give the defences less time to get into action, and would increase the difficulties of interception.

The view has been expressed by competent designers that it would be possible to design a single-engined, unarmed bomber capable of a higher speed than a fighter fitted with the same engine. It is a disputed point, and depends largely upon such things as reducing the pilot's view and so improving the aerodynamic line of the top side of the fuselage. But a good measure of protection would be afforded a day-bmber if it were capable of a speed only slightly below that of the interceptor fighters it might meet.

Army Co-Operation

Apart from the consideration of future technical possibilities, the other main issue raised in the debate on Crete was army co-operation. Mr. Churchill said: "I think it is of the utmost consequence that every division, especially every armoured division, should have a chance to live its daily life and training in a close and precise relationship with a particular number of aircraft that it knows, and that it can call up at will and need." He added that the Army was to have a considerably larger number of aeroplanes.

It may be that a situation parallel to that between the Admiralty and the Coastal Command of the Royal Air Force will be created, and that the operational responsibility for the Army Co-operation Command will be entirely taken over by the War Office.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

CRISIS OVER IRAN

If it is true that the latest reply of the Iran Government to British representations, concerning the very large number of German agents who have penetrated the country and now occupy key positions, is unsatisfactory, it will not be at all surprising if an ultimatum is served upon Iran to expel them by an early date. German interest in Iran is just as keen as it was in the case of Iraq. Indeed it is probably keener, for Iran is the world's fourth great producer of oil, its output during the last year prior to the outbreak of war amounting to 11,000,000 metric tons as compared with Iraq's 4,300,000. If Germany could secure control of the Caucasus, Iran and Iraq she would be able to obtain as much as 43,000,000 metric tons of oil a year, the area in question producing a quantity second only to the United States. It is to be easily understood that if Germany were able successfully to prosecute her designs, she would be completely self-contained so far as her oil supply was concerned.

Before the last war the independent sovereign state of Persia (Iran) was divided into two spheres of influence, Russian in the north and British in the south, but even earlier than that British interests had secured extensive rights over the greater part of the country. The D'Arcy concession of 1901, which was the beginnings of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's operations, gave exclusive rights to prospect for oil up to a line running north-west and south-east from Teheran. Nine years ago the Iran Government cancelled the concession, which was something in the nature of an international event, since the British Government is a shareholder in the company. A new agreement, reached in June, 1933, revised the financial terms of the concession, and cut down the territory to be exploited by about one-half. The main oilfield is in the vicinity of Shustar whence a pipe-line conveys the product to the head of the Persian Gulf, while running parallel to the pipe-line and continuing to the Caspian Sea, is the railway which was completed in August, 1938.

It will be noticed that not only for reasons of fuel supply, but also because of its strategical position, Iran has considerable importance in the eyes of Great Britain, for it is the buffer state between Turkey and Afghanistan and consequently across one of the roads which Hitler may seek to follow when he commences, if ever he does, his alleged scheme to attack India. Of recent weeks, especially following the successful British action in Iraq, considerable activity amongst German agents was to be noticed in Iran. To those Germans who were already in the country were added those others expelled from Iraq. It was inevitable that British first should become gravely concerned, and that Soviet Russia would be in the same case when the German invasion of her territories was commenced. Both Governments have been bringing pressure to bear upon Iran, but without success up to the present, the Government at Teheran apparently endeavouring to side-step the issue on the ground that instead of the 2,000 German agents which Britain and Russia claim to be in the country, there are no more than a mere 690.

That is the figure admitted by Germany and, adopted by the Iranian Government, supporting the suggestion that German influence at Teheran is considerable and is inspiring the policies of the Iranian Government. It may be stated at once that if the German figure is correct then Hitler is not doing his job efficiently, and as that is the very last charge which can be levelled against him the assumption is that Berlin is lying as usual when it insists upon the smallness of the number of agents it has got in Iran. It would be a grave mistake on the part of the British Government if it permitted the continuance of German activities against its interests in Iran, and, if it insists upon Iran putting its house in order as it did in the case of Iraq, there will be no one but the enemy to criticize it for so doing. This may lead to armed intervention, but it is believed that if Britain and the Soviet Union acted promptly the German menace in this part of the world could be speedily and inexpensively eradicated.

MORE ON FLOODS

While the passage of last week-end's typhoon away from Shanghai saved it from another inundation, it is not to be assumed that the city has seen the last of this year's floods, though recurrence becomes increasingly unlikely as the days pass. Nevertheless, during the last two months more interest has been demonstrated over the question of these repeated inundations, and there is a growing demand that the authorities controlling the areas concerned should get busy upon investigations designed to discover a cure. Inhabitants of the areas around Kiaochow Road, Yu Yuen Road, Avenue du Roi Albert and the vicinity of the Cercle Sportif Français, who have suffered serious inconvenience for days on end since the beginning of July, are firm in their demand that something should be done to remedy a state of affairs which becomes more intolerable as the years pass. It is not enough to state that this year's rainfall is phenomenal. This is admitted, but what the sufferers will not admit is that nothing can be done to better conditions, or that, even if it is to prove costly, it is not something which Shanghai should not be expected to do.

It is admitted that undue and uncontrolled interference with the natural drainage system of Shanghai and its environs is wholly responsible for what happens. That admission suggests that it should be within the scope of the authorities administering the foreign areas and those concerned with the government of the surrounding districts to cooperate in an endeavour to find a solution of this very grave problem. Such a solution must be found. It is all very well to expect residents to pay rates which have been increased substantially, but, if one of these years the residents of the areas concerned refuse to do so when deprived of the lawful enjoyment of their property by failure of the administration to provide them with the drainage they have every right to expect, no one need in the least be surprised. Adequate drainage is one of the first things people living in a modern city require, and if they do not get it, they have every reason to register their protest in whatever way seems most suitable to them.

It is to be hoped, however, that no such state of affairs will come about. A survey of developments in the western area, which together with the filling-in of the Siccawei Creek are held responsible for these summer visitations, suggests that it will never be possible to restore former conditions which kept flooding to a minimum. If that could be done it would be better than nothing, but the complications which would now attend any such scheme seem to render it unfeasible. It has been contended, with what justification remains to be seen, that Shanghai presents no more difficult problem in connection with the drainage of surface water than any other low-lying city in the world. From an engineering point of view, there seems much to support that opinion, and it is known that it is held in some quarters. The conclusion to be drawn is that the time has come when an expert or experts should be invited to come to Shanghai, make a survey and prepare plans against happier times when it may be possible to proceed with the work of rectification.

If it is impossible to proceed at once with a general scheme it should be possible to lay one down, and get to work within its limits in preventing the inundation of the most seriously affected areas. There may be technical difficulties in adopting such a programme. If there are, the public is anxious to know. It is not satisfied to be told that nothing can be done except at a prohibitive cost. The institution of the administration of the International Settlement by means of a commission deprives the ratepayers of the only means of making their opinions felt,—namely the annual meeting of ratepayers,—and it is urged upon the municipal authorities that a more attentive and considerate ear should be turned to the complaints of those thousands of people who every summer are condemned to considerable inconvenience and very substantial loss.

Tightening-up

The issuing of an order by the Board of Trade forbidding, as from today, the export of any goods except under licence to China, Japanese Pacific Islands and Macao, means in effect that the British Government is stopping up any possible leaks in the economic sanctions which have been taken against Japan. Occupied China will not be permitted to be a channel through which Japan might be able to obtain British goods, and it is to be expected that the exception with regard to licences will indeed be sparingly exercised. Unoccupied China will continue to receive supplies through Rangoon for transit overland, but it is doubtful whether, perhaps with the exception of Hongkong, much in the nature of British goods will reach this part of the world. It is to be hoped, however, that the home Government will see its way clear to refrain from applying this embargo upon export goods suitable for British and other consumption, but not for Japanese. Such would not be difficult to define. Britain has so splendidly delivered the goods in Shanghai during the past two years, as witness the shelves of some of the local retail stores, that it would be a pity if too drastic an application of the new order prevented a continuance of the flag being shown in this part of the world by means of the British export trade. In view of the tremendous issues involved, however, it is possible that the British Government will not be unduly concerned with that aspect of the question, which is clearly mainly a local one. At the time of writing there was no information available as to what action the United States proposed adopting in this connection, though the guess may be hazarded with some chance of its being correct that Washington will follow suit. In that event Shanghai, and indeed the other Treaty ports as well will be thrown back upon their present stocks, after which they will have to wait until the end of the war for replenishment. The blow may prove to be a hard one to local merchants, but it seems to be just one of those things which will have to be endured until better times come round again.

Stopping of Heat

Saturday, appropriately enough, according to the Chinese calendar, was the day of the stopping of heat (*chu-shu*), and, thanks to the last typhoon which passed but did not come too close to Shanghai, the last few days have been delightfully cool. Whether indeed the last of the hot weather has been seen or not only the next few weeks will tell, though the possibility of higher temperatures before the day of white dew (*pai-lu*) should not altogether be discounted. Undoubtedly the comfortable conditions in which the British night of the "Moonlight Follies" was held on Saturday contributed considerably to the enormous success of the function, and it is to be hoped that weather conditions will continue in order to give the Russians a good turn-out on their evening. But those who consider this summer to have been a bad one, will be comforted with the knowledge that autumn, one of the pleasantest seasons of Shanghai's year is now very near. It will not have the beauty of the homelands, but there will be enough about the trees and in the countryside to remind exiles that elsewhere nature will be producing the strongest palette of the year, when gorgeous reds, yellows and browns give rich colour to the changing landscape. If summer has indeed gone its successor may be welcomed with the question of Stoddard:—

Divinest Autumn! who may paint thee best,
Forever changeful o'er the changeful globe?
Who guess thy certain crown, thy favourite crest,
The fashion of thy many coloured gown.

That can be answered in many ways in many different countries, but the average Shanghailander will not worry much about doing so. Rather he will breathe a sigh of relief that summer is either going or has gone and will regard it on this occasion as an exceptionally good riddance.

STRAY NOTES

Aug. 21.—Floods, floods....and then some more floods....are all that a wretched gardener can think of this week. And so I walk my tiled terrace a few feet above the waste of waters and, giving a nautical hitch to my shorts (not so easy) shade my eyes with the right hand in the approved manner, and try to calculate when the tide will turn. A little island on the port beam (another hitch to the shorts) is a raised bed of salvias and they, playing the game in excellent style, have already raised the red flag with several early blooms: Hongkong pansies and other exotic plants have been drowned three times this week and are now entirely submerged, but a brave little rose bush, completely hidden "in the ditch" (another hitch) is waving a pink flower above the water. Sparrows which depend upon the lawns and beds for a living have suddenly learnt to be fly-catchers, and one rain-soaked little rascal sits upon the window-sill as I write these lines and tears to pieces a moth which he has just caught on the wing. A Kingfisher screams as he flies across the lawn (pardon, I mean the ocean) and settles in a bush from which he dives for his dinner....and yells with annoyance when what he thought was a fish turns out to be a tough froglet. Then I hear (or think I hear) the "tonk-tonk-tonk" of a water-hen, and putting on rubber boots go out to investigate: it was only a few years ago that such a bird would strut across my lawn....while a Blue-breasted Banded Rail built its nest where an apartment house now stands. But alas for human frailty, I find that the perpetrator of the above-mentioned sound is nothing but a frog: which reminds me of a gentleman who some years ago read a book called "Shanghai Birds" and then consulted his Boy as to which bird was making a certain sound....only to be told "This b'long flog." So this is to give notice that if that gentleman will apply to me in person I will gladly give him his Fifteen Dollars back....for I have been stung too.—Z.S.W.

Who keeps one end in view makes all things serve.—*Browning.*

• • •

The power of fortune is confessed only by the miserable, for the happy impute all their success to prudence or merit.—*Dean Swift.*

• • •

A celebrated man has said: "Never place your confidence in an Englishman who speaks French without an accent." This celebrated man is no less a person that Prince Von Bismarck.—*Max O'Rell.*

• • •

Never imagine that anything you can say yourself will varnish your defects or add lustre to your perfections; but on the contrary it may, and nine times in ten will, make the former more glaring, and the latter obscure.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

• • •

Silence is the eternal duty of a man. He won't get to any real understanding of what is complex, and, what is more than any other, pertinent to his interests, without maintaining silence. "Watch the tongue" is a very old precept, and a most true one.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

RECALCITRANT NO LONGER

Twenty-four years ago, in 1917, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska bitterly opposed the entry of the United States into the World War and heard himself called a "traitor." He contended then that there was no menace to the security of the United States; that the war was just one of a series of Europe's quarrels, writes Harold Hinton to the New York "Times." He led the fight in Congress against the war resolution and called it "our greatest national mistake." Today, at 80—the Senator's birthday occurred on July 11—Norris holds that the totalitarian movement of aggression can be met only by force or the threat of force. He sees in the present war a threat to the United States. He backs the Administration's foreign policy; he supports the defence programme. He sees no inconsistency in his stand in 1917 and today; he is glad to explain why he believes as he does.

The Senator has become neither a fireeater nor a warmonger. He hates war as much as he hated it in his youth, when the Civil War left him, a farm boy, to be the only support of his widowed mother's household. He hates war as bitterly as he did in 1917. He still sees it as a wicked, engulfing thing that tends to defeat the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number—the principle of democracy, to which his life has been dedicated.

He is as keenly aware as any man of the dangers the present war holds for this country. Yet he sees no way to avert the dangers except by making ready to fight fire with fire if necessary. And, for all the grimness of the national situation, he does not despair. After gloomy foreboding, the other day, he paused to muse, then said: "Somehow I can't believe we were born and put here just to be killed in the operation of a nightmare. In every fight I have ever seen, in every fight in history, there has come a moment of absolute darkness when you couldn't see a star in the sky. Suddenly there would come a little glimmer, and the first thing you knew it would be the light again. That will happen this time. We won't recognize it when it comes, and no man can say where or how it will come, but I am confident it will."

Senator Norris is still distrustful of the word "impossible." He thinks it is holding back the United States in the defence effort. Hitler, he says, is accomplishing the impossible, week after week, and that is the reason he throws confusion into the easy-going camps of the democracies. He did not outline the "impossible" steps which he thought the United States might well attempt, but he implied strongly that they existed. Although the threat of force is hateful to Norris, he has been known to use it himself when there seemed to be no other thing to do. Years ago, in a hot and dirty political fight, a member of Congress was menaced with exposure of a shameful incident of his early life to prevent him from pursuing a certain course. The member confided in his friend Norris, who thereupon invited the black-mailer to his office, locked the door, confronted the visitor with his knowledge of the scheme, and allowed the fellow to glimpse at a six-shooter in the drawer of his desk.

"Nobody knows you are here," Norris told him. "Nobody saw you come in. I have advised my friend Blank that if you tell this story on him he ought to kill you, and I have promised him that if he doesn't kill you I will." The bluff worked. Norris is not particularly proud of it, though he chuckles when it is brought to his mind. He still cannot imagine what would have been a more effective course to take, and he translates that philosophy into the policy he believes that United States must follow in the present crisis.

Germans Must Be Completely Disarmed

It depresses him, nevertheless, to think that his country must resort to strongarm methods. If he could have his way, and if more people would listen to him, there would be no need for fighting anywhere in the world. The riches of the earth, he says, are more than enough to go round comfortably, and there is no reason, except man's stupidity, why every inhabitant of the globe should not be happy. Senator Norris believes that Great Britain and her Allies will ultimately triumph; but his mind leaps ahead to the consequences of that more or less empty result. He feels that the United States must take an active part in the peace that will follow; must see to it that there is no persecution of the vanquished. He is equally determined, however, that the Germans shall be completely disarmed. He gives a homely illustration of the effect of armament.

"When my children were little," says he, "I had a Jersey calf—a registered calf, and a beauty. She grew up to be a cow, and everybody in the family loved her. I used to milk her myself, and I had a little milking stool built for my small daughter. She would sit there brushing the flies off the cow while I milked, and the cow would reach her head around and 'snooze' the little girl.

"Well, sir, this cow had the prettiest pair of horns you ever saw. They curved up over her head in perfect half-circles. You could see she was proud of them. But after a while she began to get cross. She got meaner every time I went to milk her. I had to stop taking the little girl with me. At last it got so that I was afraid to go in myself. So I went to a neighbour who had a dehorning machine and asked him to come down to my place and dehorn that cow. He couldn't believe it—such beautiful horns. I told him it had to be done.

"Dehorning hurts like the devil. That cow was pretty sick for a couple of days. Then she began to get better. She became the same sweet gentle cow the family had loved. She had lost her armament. She didn't want to fight any more. It's the same way with nations. When they are disarmed and get used to it, they are only too glad to go back to their peaceful way of living."

IN PARENTHESIS

Indication

"WHAT makes you think he's an efficiency expert?"

"Well, he always waits to make up a four before passing through a revolving door."

• • •

Household Hint

ANOTHER advantage of leaving the breakfast grapefruit in the refrigerator overnight is that you can start the day off with an invigorating cold shower.

• • •

Heard at Camp

SHE'D stood about as much as she could, but her enthusiastic partner in khaki seemed ready to go on forever. At last she became desperate.

"What's the difference between dancing and marching?" she asked him.

"I don't know," he replied.

"I thought so!" she snapped. "Shall we sit down for a while?"

• • •

Broad Hint

The recruit had the habit of partaking of his soup in a noisy and boisterous fashion. The noise was so loud that it upset the rest of the company. One day when the offensive sounds were at fortissimo, a veteran strode toward the culprit said:

"May I help you?"

"Help?" echoed the recruit. "I dan't need any help."

"Sorry, sir," said the veteran. "I thought perhaps you might wish to be dragged ashore."

• • •

Might as Well

PETER Fleming, "The Times" writer who has just won some new fame because his book, "The Flying Visit," anticipated the sort of escape that Hess made, is better known in the Far East for another reason.

He arrived in Japan once when an anti-foreign campaign was at its height. A Japanese officer met him at the gangplank and, learning that Fleming was a journalist, demanded that he fill out a long questionnaire.

At the end was this question: "For what purpose do you visit Japan?" Fleming scratched his head. Finally he wrote: "Espionage."

• • •

When in Doubt

WHEN John Hay, the American statesman, appeared before a committee of prominent lawyers to be examined for admission to the Illinois bar, a member of that august body fixed a stern eye upon the young man, described in elaborate detail an extremely difficult case, and then demanded, "Mr. Hay, what would you do if a client came to you with such a case?"

Hay had not the faintest idea of what he would do, but knew it would be fatal to admit the fact.

With great promptitude he replied, "I should ask for a retaining fee of $50, and tell him to call again tomorrow."

"Mr. Hay," exclaimed the examiner, with a laugh, "you are admitted."

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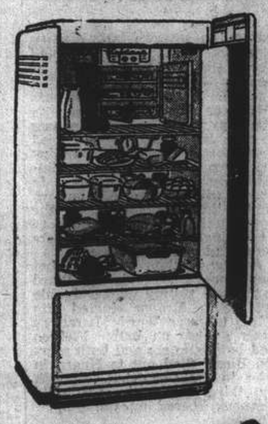

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THE SPORTS PAGE

1st Batt. Threaten Amateurs For Six Innings But Local Team Come Through in Seventh

THE Shanghai Amateurs continued their winning streak in the Shanghai City Baseball League when they won their ninth game at the expense of the First Battalion yesterday afternoon at the Race Course diamond by the score of 5-3 in a game that was tightly contested from start to finish with the local civilian aggregation coming through in the final stretch of the encounter, winning the contest in the seventh inning when they scored three runs to put the game on ice.

The First Battalion took an early lead in the game and held it till the fifth inning when the Amateurs brought in one tally to tie the count at 2-2 and then broke through the ice in the lucky seventh to win the game despite the fact that the Marines did their best to avert the defeat in the final inning.

Huebner pitched a fine game for the Amateurs and he deserved a lot of credit for his mound work as he used his head. He was able to strike out five of his opponents and he allowed three free passes to the first sack, allowing his opposition but six scattered hits.

Laffoon Touched For 12

The Amateurs touched Laffoon, ace hurler of the First Battalion, for 12 hits and the Marine pitcher was lucky as, on many occasions, the Amateurs were on base but their batters seemed unable to come through in the pinches in yesterday's encounter. Laffoon issued four bases on balls and fanned three of the Amateurs batters.

The first Battalion were the first to bat and they started off strongly as Robinson ran out a slow grounder to Lamneck. Mudry then singled to right field and advanced Robinson to third while he was safe at first. Mudry attempted to steal second and, Kabbert, backstop for the Amateurs, tried to nail him on second and threw wild, allowing Robinson to score on the play. Mudry kept on to third and, in attempting to score later, was caught at the home plate. Klusendorf was safe on a fielder's choice and Penick hit a pop fly to Lamneck. Horvath ended the inning when he grounded out to Lamneck who threw nicely to Fielden to put Horvath out.

The Amateurs tied the count in their half of the first inning as DeBecker, first man up was out, Robinson to Jenkins. Jimmy Ward hit a double into right field and scored when Lamneck hit safely over the shortstop's head. Fielden grounded out to end the inning, leaving the score tied at 1-1.

Marines Ahead Again

The First Battalion then again jumped to the fore when Robinson was given a base on balls in the third inning. He stole second and went to third on a safe hit from the bat of Mudry. Mudry and Robinson then attempted a double steal and Robinson came in when Ward made an error in his throw to Lamneck. Klusendorf and Horvath were then struck out and Penick flied out to Ward to give the First Battalion the lead with the score 2-1.

There was no further scoring until the fifth inning when DeBecker started off with a hit and went to second when Ward bunted safely. Honeycutt was then sent in to replace DeBecker and advanced on a sacrifice hit by Krause. Honeycutt scored on a bingle from Lamneck.

Amateurs Field Well

The game was pretty tight from then on to the seventh inning when the Amateurs, playing a fine brand of ball in the field, got out of a hole as Jenkins, who hit a slow grounder to Huebner, was safe when Huebner made a bad throw to first. Laffoon was given a free pass to first and both runners advanced on a sacrifice by Robinson. Mudry was out when he grounded to Fielden. The Amateurs were able to hold the Marines when Klusendorf, one of the heaviest hitters in the league, grounded out to Lamneck to end the inning, leaving two runners on second and third bases.

The Amateurs then came to bet and they opened strongly as Ward started the ball rolling with a double into right field. Krause singled into centre field to score Ward. Lamneck was given a base on balls. Fielden sacrificed both runners and both scored when Biesel flied out to Heard in right who, in order to catch Lamneck going to third, threw the ball wild and Lamneck scored on the play.

Last Inning Rally Fails

In the first half of the ninth inning, the First Battalion attempted to break through in an effort to win the contest but the best they could do was to score one run to cut down the lead of the Amateurs. Kopecz started off with a two-bagger and went to third when Jenkins grounded out to Huebner. Laffoon then hit a slow grounder to Ward who put him out at first and, in the meantime, Kopacz scored. The contest ended when Robinson grounded out. Krause to Fielden.

Box scores:—

First Battalion

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Robinson, ss.	3	2	1	0	3	0
Mudry, 3b.	4	0	2	2	1	1
Klusendorf, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Penick, c.	4	0	0	5	0	0
Horvath, cf.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Heard, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Kopacz, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Jenkins, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0	0
Laffoon, p.	3	0	1	2	8	0
	33	3	6	24	16	3

Amateurs

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
DeBecker, lf.	3	0	2	1	0	0
Honeycutt, lf.	2	1	1	1	0	0
J. Ward, 2b.	5	2	3	2	3	1
Krause, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Lamneck, ss.	3	1	2	2	5	1
Fielden, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0	0
Biesel, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Schaberg, cf.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Kabbert, c.	2	0	0	6	0	1
Huebner, p.	4	0	0	2	2	1
	31	5	12	27	11	4

Score by innings:—

1st Batt.	101	000	001—3
Amateurs	100	010	30x—5

Summary: Earned runs—First Battalion 2, Amateurs 4. Two base hits—J. Ward 2, Kopacz. First on balls off Huebner 3, Laffoon 4. Struck out by Huebner 5, Laffoon 3. Left on bases—First Battalion 7, Amateurs 10. Runs brought in—Lamneck 2, Krause, Biesel, Klusendorf, Laffoon. Sacrifice hits—Schaberg 2, Krause, Robinson. Stolen bases—Robinson 2, Mudry, Horvath. Umpires—Allender (Plate) Rossell and Jackson. Time of game—1 hour and 47 minutes.

Alteration in Local Baseball Schedule

There will be no baseball game between the Second Battalion and the First Battalion on Monday, September 1, as previously announced by the Shanghai American Amateur Athletic Association. Meanwhile, the date of the encounter between the Headquarters and First Battalion, postponed from last Wednesday, will be announced in due course.

Yanks Triumph 7-2 To Cut Short Win Streak of Indians

New York, Aug. 23.

Vernon "Lefty" Gomez turned in his twelfth victory of the season when the New York Yankees stopped the winning spurt of the Cleveland Indians today.

In the senior circuit both the Brooklyn and St. Louis clubs tasted defeat and as a result the Dodgers still hold their narrow game and a half lead over the Cards.

The Yanks downed the Indians 7 to 2 after staging big rallies in the fourth and fifth frames. Gomez yielded only six hits but was jerked in the ninth frame by Manager Joe McCarthy when the Tribe filled the bases with none out.

Chisox Still Shining

The second place Chicago White Sox continued their brilliant play by blanking the Boston Red Sox 3 to 0. The Chisox scored two of their runs in the fourth and the other in the eighth. On the mound for Chicago was John Humphries who hurled his third consecutive shutout. In addition to holding the Bostonians to seven hits, Humphries doubled with the bases full in the fourth to bring in a pair of runs.

Detroit's Tigers were extended 10 innings to defeat the Washington Senators 6 to 5. The Senators scored all of their runs in the fifth inning. Hal Newhouser and John Corsica divided the mound assignment for the Tigers and held the Senators to a half dozen hits. The Detroit Club nicked two Washington hurlers for 13 safeties.

Browns Coast to Victory

The St. Louis Browns rolled up a four run lead in the first inning and coasted to a 6 to 1 win over the Philadelphia Athletics. The Lone Philadelphia run resulted from Sam Chapman's homer which was his 21st circuit drive of the season.

Bob Clift, St. Louis Catcher, connected with his 17th homer of the season and Walter Judnich knocked the ball out of the park to record his 12th four bagger of the year.

Dodgers Whipped 7-1

Chicago's Cubs humbled the Brooklyn Dodgers 7 to 1 behind the seven hit hurling of Claude Passeau. The Cubs pushed over five runs in the third inning and added the other two scores in the sixth. Catcher Clyde McCullough came through with a circuit drive.

The lowly Philadelphia Phillies won their 33rd game of the season by downing the St. Louis Cards 4 to 2. Outfielder Stan Benjamin supplied a homer for the winners. The Cards were turned back with eight hits and were held scoreless every inning but the eighth. Three St. Louis hurlers failed to control the Phillie batsmen.

Reds Creeping Up

The Cincinnati Reds picked up a game on the league leaders by downing the Boston Braves 7 to 2. On the mound for the winners was Jim Turner who came through with flying colours in the pinches and was never in trouble after the first inning.

The Braves scored a pair of runs in the first frame but the Reds came back to knot the score in the third. In the last two innings the 1940 champs collected five more runs.

The New York and Pittsburgh Clubs divided a twin bill with the Mel Ott with a homer and a Hal Schumacher was on the mound for the Giants in the first game and rolled up his ninth win of the season by limiting the Pirates to seven hits. Mel Ott, with a homer and a double, and Norman Young with a homer, drove in all of the New York runs.

In the second game Elburt Fletcher and Frank Gustine doubled and Al Lopez produced a single to supply the deciding runs. Charlie Hartnett hit a homer for the Giants in the second inning.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	7	1
Chicago	3	8	0

Batteries: Wilson and Peacock; Humphries and Tresh.

	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	9	2
Cleveland	2	6	1

Batteries: Gomez, Murphy and Silvestri; Dean, Brown, Gromek and Desautels.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	5	6	0
Detroit	6	13	1

Batteries: Kennedy, Zuber and Evans; Newhouser, Gorgica and Sullivan.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	7	1
St. Louis	2	10	0

Batteries: Hadley, C. Harris and Hayes, Wagner; Muncrief and Swift.

National League

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	3	7	0
New York	5	7	0

(first game)

Batteries: Dietz and Lopez; Schumacher and Danning.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	4	9	1
New York	3	10	2

(second game)

Batteries: Heintzelman, Klinger and Davis, Lopez; Melton, Brown and Hartnett.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	8	0
Philadelphia	4	7	1

Batteries: Crouch, Gumbert, Krist and W. Cooper; Grissom, Johnson and Livingston.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	7	1
Chicago	7	8	0

Batteries: Drake, Allen, Hamlin and Franks; Passeau and McCullough.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	7	13	1
Boston	2	7	2

Batteries: Turner and Lombardi; Earley, Errickson, Hutchings and Berres.—United Press.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	82	43	.656
Chicago	66	57	.537
Boston	63	59	.516
Cleveland	61	58	.513
Detroit	57	66	.463
Philadelphia	53	68	.438
Washington	50	67	.437
St. Louis	52	68	.433

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	77	42	.647
St. Louis	75	43	.636
Cincinnati	66	50	.569
Pittsburgh	63	54	.538
New York	57	59	.491
Chicago	52	68	.433
Boston	47	70	.402
Philadelphia	33	84	.282

—United Press.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Drives Ward Home and Scampers to First

The seventh inning proved the downfall of the First Battalion yesterday when they succumbed to the Amateurs by 5-3 in the City Baseball League. Three of the tallies obtained by the "Shanghai's Own" were hung up in this inning. Krause broke the 2-2 tie when he drove Ward home. Krause (above) is seen safe on first with Jenkins stretching out for the ball. In the same frame, Krause and Lamneck both crossed the plate.

Four Clubs to Be Represented In Bowls Pairs Semi-Finals

ONE shot which missed carrying the jack by the barest of margins separated R. C. Aitkenhead and F. C. McPherson from victory yesterday afternoon when the formidable Shanghai Recreation Club couple, G. N. Manley and T. G. J. d'Almeida, forced their exit from the Lawn Bowls Pair Championship in the quarter-finals, after a thrilling tussle in which the Y.B.C. pair came out on the short end of a 18-14 score.

Hopes of the final being an all-Yangtszepoo Bowling Club affair vanished into thin air as no club was able to monopolize the limelight yesterday with winning honours being well divided. Though four Y.B.C. pairs were competing in the quarter-finals yesterday only one managed to survive the storm to enter the next round. All fifth round matches were completed yesterday, the semi-finalists being as follows:—

G. N. Manley and T. G. J. d'Almeida (Shanghai Recreation Club), H. A. Ozorio and F. Machado (Clube Lusitano), A. Marshall and A. McLean (Yangtszepoo Bowling Club) and W. J. Monk and W. J. Ward (Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club).

Overwhelming Triumph

One of the most impressive victories of the day was scored by one strongly favoured pair, W. J. Monk and W. J. Ward, last year's runners-up for the title, who gave excellent indication of their strength and intention of winning the championship this year by trouncing J. O. Drysdale and W. Simpson by the overwhelming score of 32-9. The Portuguese pair's triumph was also decisive as they eliminated C. M. Keenan and L. A. Greenhalgh with 16 shots to spare, the score being 28-12. At the Recs green, A. Marshall and A. McLean gained their entry into the semi-final bracket at the expense of G. B. Stormes and A. L. Roberts by 23-12.

With neither side conceding an inch, the match between Aitkenhead-McPherson and Manley-Almeida was a touch-and-go affair from the very start, the outcome hanging in the balance until the last wood was delivered. A splendid five by Manley put the Recs couple in the lead at the 18th end. Until then, there was never more than two shots difference between the two scores. At the seventh end the count was tied at 4-all while ten ends later both sides were still on level terms at 11-all.

Manley Scores Five

Manley's five in the 18th sent his side ahead by five shots. A one in the 19th and a two in the 20th by Aitkenhead reduced the winner's lead to two woods and at the start of the 21st end the score stood 14-16. With Manley lying two, Aitkenhead attempted to carry the jack in the last end. But his effort just missed by inches. Had he succeeded, he and Mcpherson would have triumphed as they would have scored at least four on their back woods.

Cut-and-Dried Game

There was little doubt regarding the outcome of the tussle between Monk-Ward and Drysdale-Simpson after the first five ends as the former's superior bowling was then apparent. They led 12-0 on the fifth end, and when the 10th was reached, they had established a lead of 18-2. The fate of the losers was sealed then but they fought on gamely. They added seven more shots while the winners amassed a total of 32 woods.

Contrary to expectations, G. B. Stormes and A. L. Roberts provided surprisingly poor opposition against A. Marshall and A. McLean who forged ahead to an early lead which they never relinquished. While Stormes was bowling magnificently, Roberts was in poor form and gave his partner weak support. The consistency of the winners eventual told it tale.

Portuguese Open Well

In a game in which the tide of battle flowed from side to side fairly evenly until the half-way mark, H. A. Ozorio and F. Machado exerted their superiority only after the 10th end to draw away to a 28-12 victory over C. M. Keenan and L. A. Greenhalgh. The Portuguese got off to a brilliant start when they held an advantage of 11-3 at the fifth end. The losers reduced the margin on the next five ends, but at the 10th head they were still down by 11-7. From here onwards, the winners made their accuracy felt by scoring consistently.

Summary of scores follow:—

R. C. Aitkenhead and F. C. McPherson lost to G. N. Manley and T. G. J. d'Almeida 14-18; G. B. Stormes and A. L. Roberts lost to A. Marshall and A. McLean 12-23; C. M. Keenan and L. A. Greenhalgh lost to H. A. Ozorio and F. Machado 12-28; J. O. Drysdale and W. Simpson lost to W. J. Monk and W. J. Ward 9-32.

Louis-Nova Battle Is Postponed

New York, Aug. 24.

Because Joe Louis is not satisfied with his condition, his world championship fight with Lou Nova, originally arranged for September 10, has been postponed until September 29, stated his promotor, Mike Jacobs, last night.

Jacobs said the fight would now be staged at the Polo Grounds instead of at the Yankee Stadium.

"Louis thinks he needs more time to get into condition," said Jacobs, adding: Nova is "not pleased" about the postponement.'—Reuter.

Lingard's Eleven Gain Thrilling 11-Run Victory

In a friendly cricket encounter between two S.C.C. sides on the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon, A. Lingard's XI defeated H. A. Crickmer's side by eleven runs in a closely fought game that was keen until the final man was out. Lingard's team batted first and after a shaky start knocked up 132 in reply to which the eventual losers scored 121 after their first six wickets had fallen for fourteen runs.

Lingard's XI began none too badly, runs coming at a fast rate, but after Knight was l.b.w. to Smith at 35, a rot set in and five wickets were down with only 65 on the board and of these Marsay, who left at 49, had scored 32 in a good innings. Pitts and Corfield then pulled the game round somewhat, and thanks to some dropped catches, this pair raised the total to 111 before the later was bowled. One run later Pitts was caught, but the remainder of the side batted well against several bowling changes and 132 were scored before the last man was out.

Sluis Takes 2 for 14

All the bowlers—six in number—were successful in their quest for victims, Sluis with two for fourteen faring best.

Crickmer's XI began disastrously, wicket after wicket falling with monotonous regularity until six men had been sent back with only fourteen scored. Then Harvey and Chadwick came together and altered the whole complexion of the game.

By careful and sometimes carefree methods they added runs at more than one a minute till it seemed that they might win the game without being separated, but at 92 Harvey, after a fine knock of 30 was well held by Brankin off Lingard. Eight runs later, Chadwick was taken in the gully after a cleverly executed 42. The last two wickets added 21 runs but at 121 Lingard got Crickmer to put up a ball to mid-off and the game was over. Eight bowlers were employed in sending back the losers and of this number, five secured wickets.

Detailed results:—

A. Lingard's XI

W. Marsay, c. and b. Flemons	32
P. N. Knight, l.b.w., b. Smith	12
E. J. C. Gauntlett, b. Scott	[illegible]
A. Lingard, c. Large, b. Scott	5
W. Brankin, b. Flemons	0
F. A. Pitts, c. Chadwick, b. Sluis	48
R. C. Corfield, b. Sluis	11
R. A. Black, c. and b. Kale	1
A. B. Turner, not out	15
L. M. Wilson, b. Kale	0
E. Toeg, c. and b. Gates	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	132

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	4	0	15	1
Flemons	5	0	30	2
Scott	6	1	26	2
Kale	3	1	18	[illegible]
Sluis	4	0	14	2
Gates	2.3	0	8	1

H. A. Crickmer's XI

R. F. Scott, c. Marsay, b. Pitts	5
R. Gates, c. Knight, b. Wilson	0
J. A. G. L. Smith, b. Pitts	3
J. R. Kale, b. Gauntlett	5
S. A. Grew, b. Gauntlett	0
G. C. Large, c. Brankin, b. Pitts	0
A. J. Harvey, c. Brankin, b. Lingard	30
W. V. K. Chadwick, c. Corfield, b. Lingard	42
K. J. Flemons, b. Corfield	2
E. J. Sluis, not out	14
H. A. Crickmer, c. Pitts, b. Lingard	5
Extras	15
Total	121

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	3	2	2	1
Corfield	7	0	19	1
Pitts	2	1	1	3
Gauntlett	4	1	15	2
Toeg	2	0	9	0
Turner	3	0	21	0
Marsay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Lingard	4.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	3

Strong Recs Team Rout Parsees in Friendly Cricket

In an all-day friendly cricket encounter on the Recs' ground yesterday a Recs' XI easily defeated a visiting Parsee side by 134 runs in an interesting, if one-sided encounter. The hosts, batting first, knocked up 198, thanks to some useful innings played by their batsmen, in reply to which the Parsees were all at sea against some accurate bowling and good fielding, their final effort 64 only realizing.

The Recs paid their visitors the compliment of selecting a very strong eleven composed of the cream of the Tyros and Colts. Some attractive hitting was seen during the course of the day, runs always coming at a useful rate despite the many bowling changes employed.

Divecha Devastating

Divecha, though on the losing team, took the honours of the day with a splendid piece of bowling. He secured six wickets for 45 runs in just under eleven overs, but his effort did not receive sufficient support from his colleagues.

The Recs batting first opened up with P. Madar and Marcal and runs came at a good pace from the start. Pat Madar was first to go, stumped by A.B. Tata at 33, while four runs later the wicketkeeper caught Marcal. Quincey did not stay long, while Gomes was defeated by Divecha at 60.

Staunch Partnership

Andersen and Harris were then seen together in a good partnership which was not broken up until the century had been hoisted. Harris finally paid the penalty of stepping out to Divecha by being stumped at 109. Andersen was bowled at 120 by Divecha for a well played 35. Then followed the most prolific stand of the day, Hart-Baker and Harry Madar being associated in a partnership that produced 66 runs in quick time. Both batsmen were severe on the attack and scored freely all round the wicket. After scoring 36 in excellent style Hart-Baker fell another victim to Divecha.

One run later Kidby was sent back for a "duck" while Leriou received the same treatment at the same total. Harry Madar was last out at 198 for a well-played 42, scored in quick time.

Six bowlers were tried, three of whom were successful, with Divecha claiming the lion's share of the bowling honours.

The Parsee XI began poorly, Kermani being out from the second ball of the first over while S.P. Karanjia was sent back when the board read only four. S. F. Shroff and J. S. Kuka were the only two batsmen who showed any resistance to the attack during the innings which came to a conclusion at 64. Shroff knocked up 26 while Kuka hit fifteen, the remainder of the side faring rather poorly.

A Recs' XI

P. Madar, st. A. Tata, b. Kermani	9
L. Marcal, c. A. Tata, b. Shroff	23
L. P. Quincey, run out	6
A. F. Gomes, b. Divecha	7
J. H. Andersen, b. Divecha	35
D. F. Harris, st. A. Tata, b. Divecha	16
N. Hart-Baker, b. Divecha	36
H. P. Madar, b. Divecha	42
E. J. Kidby, b. Shroff	0
J. Leriou, c. Mehta, b. Divecha	0
A. L. Symons, not out	2
Extras	19
Total	198

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Charna	7	2	23	0
Shroff	14	1	46	2
Kermani	10	1	35	1
Divecha	10.5	0	45	6
J. B. Tata	4	0	23	0
H. P. Karanjia	2	0	7	0

Charna bowled one no-ball.

A Parsee XI

F. R. Kermani, c. Quincey, b. Symons	0
S. P. Karanjia, b. Symons	2
M. J. Divecha, c. P. Madar, b. H. P. Madar	6
S. F. Shroff, b. Gomes	26
N. N. Mehta, b. P. Madar	6
A. B. Tata, c. H. P. Madar, b. Marcal	1
J. B. Tata, b. Gomes	1
J. S. Kuka, c. and b. Gomes	15
P. M. Charna, c. Kidby, b. Gomes	3
H. P. Karanjia, b. Hart-Baker	3
E. R. Viccajee, not out	1
Extras	0
Total	64

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Symons	6	3	11	2
H. P. Madar	7	2	9	1
Hart-Maker	1.5	1	2	1
P. Madar	3	0	13	1
Marcal	4	0	10	1
Gomes	4	0	13	4

U.S. Derby Goes to Whirlaway Also

Chicago, Aug. 24.

By winning the American Derby, Whirlaway, the American wonder horse, has added yet another famous race to his long chain of triumphs, which includes the big treble—the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness Stakes and the Belmont Stakes.

Starting favourite at 10/1 on in a field of five, Whirlaway won by 2½ lengths, completing the mile and a quarter in time equal to the record set up by Cavalcade in 1934, 2 mins. 4 secs.

Bushwacker finished second and Delray third.—Reuter.

South African and English Test Cricketers Meet

Cairo, Aug. 24.

Test cricketers of England and Africa renewed their rivalry in a match played between the Gezira Sporting Club and the 1st South African Infantry Brigade.

Both sides include several Internationals. Walter Hammond, England's Test captain, and Freddie Brown, England and Surrey all-rounder, are playing for Gezira, and Bruce Mitchell and Ronnie Grieveson, South Africa's Test opening batsman and wicket-keeper respectively, are among the South Africans.

The first day's scores were: S.A. Infantry Brigade 171 (Hammond two for 28, Brown four for 76); Gezira 62 for one.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Win Final Test

London, Aug. 24.

Eight internationals played in the fourth and final "test match" between the Royal Air Force and the Army yesterday, which the R.A.F. won by seven wickets at Liverpool to even up matters.

The Army scored 151 for six, with Peter Smith, of Essex, top-scorer with 52. The Air Force replied with 163 for three.

Honours were even in the series, each winning two games.—Reuter.

The Sports Forum

"Charlie Chase" Vows: "Never Again"

The Sports Editor,

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Yesterday's fight was O.K. the Portuguese boys although this being their first appearance in the ring showed that they can scrap. As regards my fight I was matched with an amateur in an exhibition bout and got a cut over the eye. Before the fight I was approached by certain prominent Russians and asked to take it easy with their man. I am not sore about the eye-cut but am sore about throwing the towel, during my five years of ring fighting I have never been T.K.O.'d and last night I was far from finished.

One of the Russian's seconds came to my corner in the 3rd round and asked me not to fight as this is only exhibition. I shall not participate in any more exhibition bouts and will confine my fighting to the pro ring. In the pro ring I can clown and fight, in the amateur I can only clown and please don't hit him hard. Exhibition (finis pour toujours.)

"Charlie Chase" Collaco.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN MEDICINAL TEAS

CONSTIPATION
BILIOUSNESS
SLUGGISH LIVER
are quickly corrected by the use of
GOLDEN GRIFFIN LAXATIVE TEA
$3 per package at all chemists

Tickets for War Fund Tennis Exhibition on Sale Today

TICKETS will be placed on sale from today for the tennis exhibition to be staged next Sunday, August 31, at the Shanghai Race Club, in aid of the Central British War Fund. All the city's leading Chinese and foreign stars have been included on the programme and Shanghai's many tennis followers can be assured of an excellent afternoon's entertainment—not to mention contribution to a very worthy cause.

Tickets, priced at $10 for reserved seats and $3 for unreserved seats, are now on sale at Squires, Bingham while souvenir programmes will be sold at the gate. These programmes are numbered and a raffle of several worthwhile prizes will be held at the conclusion of the exhibition.

Last Year's Success Recalled

It will be recalled that the Summers Sports Section of the Shanghai Race Club staged a similar affair last year, and judging from the success achieved on that occasion another capacity attendance should be on hand this Sunday. The exhibition is under the distinguished patronage of Mr. A. H. George, C.M.G., British Consul-General in Shanghai.

The programme will open at 4.30 p.m. with a doubles match in which L. F. Stokes of the Cricket Club will partner F. Sullivan of the Columbia Country Club against the Chinese combination of Tony Liang and Edward Tsai. Although Stokes and Sullivan have never before been paired in local tennis competition, both are veteran doubles players of considerable experience and they should be able to give a good account of themselves against the Chinese couple.

Up-and-Coming Chinese

Tony Liang partnered Gordon Lum in the doubles last year, while Edward Tsai, a pupil of the latter's from Tientsin, is one of the most promising young Chinese players in the city and currently the raging favourite to win the junior singles title. It will be interesting to see how this combination—who, incidentally, have entered for the City Doubles Championship—will fare against Stokes and Sullivan.

This doubles clash will be followed by one of the main attractions of the afternoon, a singles match between Humberto Collaco, the leading foreign player in the city today, and Kho Sin-oei, younger brother of Kho Sin-kie. Last year, it will be recalled, Kho was matched with Carson and succumbed in straight sets, but Collaco is a much more even match for the Chinese star and a close battle should result.

Base-Line Players

Both are base-line players who rarely approach the net and the audience should be treated to long rallies. An interesting feature of the match is that Kho and Collaco are scheduled to meet in the third round of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association singles championship.

The programme will be wound up with the senior doubles exhibition of the afternoon in which V. T. Wang and Harry K. F. Li will clash with Molly Benavitch and C. C. "Dud" Squires. Although Wang and Li appear a little too powerful for their opponents, Benavitch and Squires are old, experienced doubles players and will not succumb without a close struggle.

Zivic Loses Welter Crown to Cochrane

New York, Aug. 23.

Freddie Cochrane was crowned welterweight champion of the world here tonight when he won on points in a 15-round bout against the titleholder Fritzie Zivic.—Havas Telemondial.

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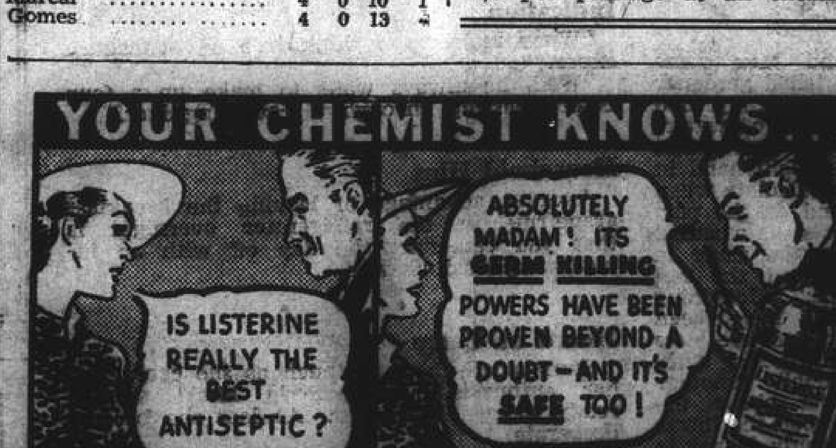

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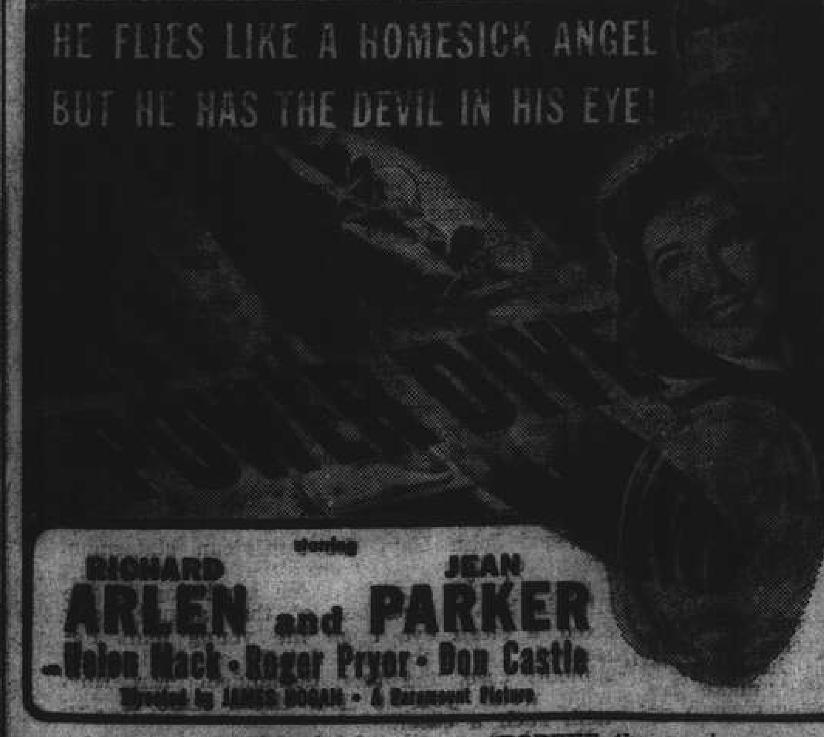

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CATHAY
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Season to taste with Colman's MUSTARD

FROM DAY TO DAY

A STORK ringed in Poland has been found dead by Mr. N. A. S. Hoffman on his farm at Umtali, South Rhodesia.

CAVES built by King Solomon have been placed at the disposal of the Jerusalem A.R.P. authorities. Six thousand persons could shelter in them.

OTTAWA has joined other cities in removing Colonel Lindbergh's books from its libraries, declaring: "He has shown by his utterances that he is sympathetic to the Axis."

MR. Yuan Ho-Ching was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Rehabilitation Bank, to be opened on September 1, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday.

At 3.30 and 9.15 p.m. today, Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast, reproduced by electrical transcription, will be given from station XCDN on a frequency of 1440 kilocycles, a wavelength of 208 metres.

MR. Ryuji Ito, Chief of the Cultural Bureau of the Asia Development Board's Central China Liaison Office, was due to return here yesterday aboard the Kobe Maru following conferences with Tokyo authorities.

IN a written reply the Prime Minister stated that after careful consideration it has been deemed undesirable to authorize the issue of badges to men of military age who are medically unfit.

QUEENSLAND'S champion knitter is the title bestowed on Mrs. Walter Jones, of Laidley. Mrs. Jones, using 1300 skeins of wool, has knitted 65 cardigans, 43 pairs of socks, and 25 Balaclava helmets for soldiers since war began.

PERMISSION has been given by the Army Council for Home Guard detachments to play, on all appropriate occasions, the regimental marches of the county regiments whose cap badges they wear. Colours will not be carried by Home Guard units.

THE Stefani official news agency reports that Malta wireless, when warning of the approach of Italian aeroplanes, says: "Italian bandits are approaching Sing Sing." The agency said that "such impudence only increased the fighting spirit of the flyers."

MR. Charles Cooper, called "the world's champion writer of Letters to the Editor," has died at his home in San Francisco at 57. In nearly 40 years Mr. Cooper, it is said, wrote more than 78,000 letters to editors of newspapers in every country in the world.

MAJOR-General Jinkuro Ochiai, Director of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, was to have proceeded to Nanking yesterday to discuss with Dr. Kumataro Honda measures for the reinforcement of the Nanking government, and other current problems, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported.

MR. Seikan Watari, newly appointed Special Deputy Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, was due to arrive here accompanied by his family aboard the liner Kobe Maru yesterday afternoon. Mr. Watari is the successor to the late Mr. Chikayuki Akagi who was shot dead by terrorists in June this year.

IN Goebbels's broadcast to the German people on May 26: "The true conditions in Britain can best be illustrated by a report in the American Press that a box of onions was sold in London at a price of several thousand dollars." The announcer omitted to add that these onions were auctioned during London's War Weapons Week.

FOLLOWING the 9.15 broadcast of Mr. Winston Churchill's speech from station XCDN today, Act I of the Marriage of Figaro has been condensed and arranged by Robert Stuart into an enjoyable thirty-minute programme feature. Included in the cast are Billie Harvey, Lucey Corner, Gwen Andrews, Joe Lopes, Robert Stuart and Richard Harker, who is the accompanist on this occasion.

A LARGE proportion of the citizens of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the French islands off the coast of Newfoundland, are prepared to take up arms to resist any German attack, according to the "Halifax Mail." Quoting two visitors from the French colony, the newspaper said that when the Joan of Arc anniversary was celebrated the citizens painted Lorraine crosses on the houses of German sympathizers.

WOMEN aliens interned in Port Erin, Isle of Man, are to make chicken food out of kitchen waste collected by the municipal authorities. They will be paid on the same scale as male internees who work on the land. If the industry proves capable of development it is possible that supplies of the chicken food will be exported to England. War-time dog biscuits may also be made out of waste food.

THE only public bar in Vatican City has been closed after doing good business for seven years. No reason has been given for the closure, but it is understood that Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, was anxious to prevent the bar from becoming a debating place on international politics. The decision to close was made instead of imposing restrictions on political conversations, as has been done in Rome.

RADIO'S famous detective, "Inspector Hornleigh," in private life 56-year-old Mr. S. J. Warmington, was killed when a high-explosive bomb hit the building in which he was sheltering. A number of other people were killed by the same bomb. He was well known to radio listeners as the astute crime solver in the "Monday Night at Eight" feature. For more than 35 years he was an actor on the London and provincial stage.

WHEN the vault of a Laporte (Indiana, U.S.A.) firm became jammed and local experts were unable to open it the firm asked the local prison to lend them a cracksman. None was available, so the police suggested Wild Bill Schutter, who was serving a term for murder, and the Governor's consent was obtained for a one-day parole. When Wild Bill had done the job he said, "I learned it all in gaol. I never cracked a safe before."

VALUABLE museum specimens were lost when the Royal College of Surgeons was hit by a high-explosive and incendiary bombs. Structurally the college, as seen from Lincoln's Inn Fields, has escaped serious damage, though there is great internal destruction. In the museum was the oldest mummy in the world—that of Ra Nefer, an Egyptian noble, who died about 2900 B.C. The skeleton of Jonathan Wild and the skull of Eugene Aram were among hundreds of specimens in the museum which suffered heavily. Lister's original surgical instruments have been salvaged.

Burma Prepared

Another illustration that Burma is ready to defend herself from any attack. The men in this picture are Burmans of the famous Burmese Rifles, trained for the typical mountain conditions on their frontiers.

Nazi Chiefs Afraid Truth Will Go Against Them

IN his weekly commentary on "World Affairs," broadcast over the B.B.C. on Saturday, Mr. H. Wickham Steed, noted journalist and former Editor of "The Times," paints a vivid picture of the stark horror held by Messrs. Hitler and Goebbels against Truth and the shaken moral of the German people secretly listening to British broadcasts in Nazi Europe. Mr. Steed explains the great value of the impending speech by the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill on his meeting with President Roosevelt and the effect it will have on the German populace.

In his interesting commentary, Mr. Steed stated :—

"In the distant days of Queen Victoria's reign it used to be the habit of Theatrical Managers to put on the stage a short light play as a curtain-raiser before the main piece was performed; latterly, I believe, though I'm not experienced in these matters, the cinema-going public are treated to a Silly Symphony or similar light entertainment before the big films are shown. At any rate I think it is my job today to broadcast a curtain raiser before Mr. Winston Churchill broadcasts from England next Sunday evening (Monday 5 a.m. Shanghai Time) his first-hand account of his historic meeting with President Roosevelt somewhere in the Atlantic. What he will have to say I have no idea; that it will be highly important I feel quite sure. So in comparison I feel like a minor performer who can't complain if his public are rather impatient with him.

Two Standpoints

"There are, I think, two standpoints from which to judge whatever the Prime Minister may say. The first stand-point will be its bearing on the British and Allied War Effort, and on the kind of peace which will have to be made when the enemy is beaten. The second stand-point will be that of its effect upon the enemy, and particularly upon the German people. We shall be able to look at things from the first stand-point when Mr. Churchill has spoken, but we have already some reason to look at them perspectively from the second standpoint in the light of what Dr. Goebbels has told the German people this week. In one of Charles Dickens' famous novels, 'Our Mutual Friend,' if I remember rightly, there is an especially villainous rogue who wants to swear an affidavit in support of a tremendous lie, and when he is about to tell this lie he says emphatically 'I tell the truth.' Dr. Goebbels, the eminent Nazi Minister for Propaganda, reminds me of this fellow, for in a signed newspaper article this week he says bluntly that since the outbreak of the war he has given strict orders to press and radio to tell the strict truth, and nothing but the truth. And later in an inadvertent moment he did tell the truth, but of course he didn't tell it right out.

Death Penalty Imposed

"It came in an announcement that he had established the death penalty for the crime of listening to the B.B.C.'s broadcasts from London. The poisonous quality of these broadcasts, he declared, would imperil the German soul if they were listened to; some Germans might believe they could withstand the British poison—they were wrong—the poison would enter into them and undermine their faith in their Führer. Then came the truth: 'If the German people lose faith in their Führer they would lose the war.' This struck me as a very curious statement indeed; it was already dangerous for the Germans to listen to the B.B.C. broadcasts in English or German from London, and the late representative in Germany of the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation of America gives instances in his remarkable Berlin diary which was recently published in the United States. One instance tells of the mother of a German airman who was supposed to have been lost in a raid on England; she was officially informed of his death, but the B.B.C. broadcast from London in German gave every week a list of German prisoners who had been captured, and one week the name of this missing German airman was given.

"Eight of this woman's friends wrote at once telling her the good news; she denounced them all to the Gestapo, or German Secret Police, for committing the crime of listening to the B.B.C. They were all arrested, and the Columbia representative tried to mention this fact in one of his own broadcasts to the United States, but the German censor cut it out, saying that the German heroism of the mother might not be appreciated in the United States.

"Another instance was that of a German submarine officer who was rescued by the British when his submarine was sunk. His family were officially informed of his death and they arranged a church funeral service for him; shortly before the service a number of friends informed the parents that their son's name was included in the list of prisoners broadcast by the B.B.C. A family council was held, and it was decided to go through with the funeral service lest the countermanding of it throw suspicion on their friends. After the funeral service the safety of the lieutenant was secretly celebrated.

Slyly Clever Goebbels

"Villainous rogue though he be, and usually incapable of telling the truth, I feel a kind of slinking admiration for Dr. Goebbels, the kind of admiration one feels for the cleverness of the clever burglar. If he bungles things, as he sometimes does, it's because he's been caught unawares, and so off his guard. Dr. Geobbels, for example, bungled the story of the flight of Rudolph Hess to Scotland and contradicted himself five or six times in as many hours. This bungle occurred because Hitler had dictated the first fantastic story of the flight of Hess, and poor Goebbels had to tie himself into knots before the bewildered German public. Now comes the evident spread of listening to B.B.C. broadcasts and the failure of Hitler to smash through the Russian army and capture Moscow in six weeks has made the Germans more eager than ever to know what is really happening.

"They have lost confidence in Dr. Goebbels which is only one degree less bad than losing confidence in the Fuhrer. Besides, the German public have been told to expect peace before very long, and Goebbels has prepared them for a great peace offensive by Hitler as soon as he has defeated Russia. But President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill got together first, and launched their peace offensive which has not only blanketed any peace offensive Hitler might have had, but has vizualized the sort of peace which will have to be made after the final destruction of Nazi Germany. Now, President Roosevelt has informed Congress that any compromised peace will merely give Nazidom time to take breath, armed breath, for a second attempt to conquer Europe, Asia, and the American hemisphere itself, and that there must be no truce with it.

"This cannot be altogether pleasant for Hitler and Goebbels to hear; they may or may not be fearful for their own skins, but they certainly fear that if German people listen to British broadcasts and get the notion that only Hitler and the Nazi tyranny stand between them and peace it may be brought home to them that they would be better off without the Nazi tyranny. Dr. Goebbels must have come to know that this doubt was spreading, hence his announcement that all Germans who listen to the poisonous B.B.C. will have their heads chopped off, his argument being that Germans will lose confidence in their Fuhrer and thus lose the war.

Peace Still Distant

"I do not suggest that by the end of October 1941 Hitler and his fellow rogues will see that they have lost the war, or will sue for an armistice. No such expectation must enter our minds. The German armies are making desperate attempts to break down the resistance of Russia, and they have secured a footing on the Black Sea north east of Odessa; but they are also preparing for a winter campaign and are trying to equip their troops to withstand the rigours of the Russian weather which they will begin to feel within a month or six weeks. But while they make these efforts Hitler and Goebbels are evidently conscious that the spirit of the German people needs protection against disappointment. If it were not so Dr. Goebbels would hardly have announced the death penalty for listening to British broadcasts, nor would he have implored the German people not to lose faith in their Leader.

"This is the physological situation into which Mr. Winston Churchill will project his broadcast on Sunday evening. Some Germans will hear it, either in English or in German, at the risk of their lives, others will see it in newspapers of neutral countries which still find their way into Germany. We should, I think, bear this in mind as we listen to our Prime Minister and are heartened by the great story he will undoubtedly have to tell. Of one thing we may be sure; he will tell us the truth, or as much of the truth as can be told without giving information to the enemy, and it is precisely his truthfulness and its effect upon the German people that Hitler and Goebbels have every reason to fear. They are fighting a losing battle against the truth; we for our part may bethink ourselves, as we hearken to his words, of Kipling's great lines in his poem 'For All We Have And Are' written in 1914; they are as true today as they were then, listen to them: 'No easy hope or lies shall bring us to our goal, but fire and sacrifice of body will and soul; there's but one path for all, one life for each to give. What stands if Freedom fall, who dies if England lives?'"

Red Cross Increases Aid to China

Washington, Aug. 24.

Headquarters of the American Red Cross here yesterday said that operations in China were "being conducted on an ever increasing scale."

Wheat and rice are being shipped in American vessels to Hongkong and Shanghai and large amounts of medical supplies are being shipped to Rangoon for free China via the Burma road, said a report.

Total Red Cross war relief expenditures were reported to date to have been US$47,087,052 of which Britain received US$25,340,330 and China received nearly US$3,000,000, said the report.—United Press.

Indian Territorial Units Being Absorbed

Simla, Aug. 24.

Following the decision announced in June to convert Indian territorial units into a regular army, some 26 units of the Indian territorial force, brought into being at different dates after the outbreak of the war, have been absorbed.

Under the Defence of India rule issued today, the Government is enabled to take or require the people to take necessary camouflage measures in respect of any premises, to render them less readily recognizable in the event of an enemy attack.—Reuter.

Smoke Bomb at Lyric Theatre

Another attempt to intimidate the management of a local theatre was made yesterday when a smoke bomb exploded at the Lyric Theatre at about 12.10 p.m., toward the end of the early morning show. Police and Fire Brigade were informed by the management and the missile was removed. There was no panic in the theatre and the auditorium had been cleared by the public by the time police arrived, as the picture had by then ended.

Detectives, investigating the attempt, discovered a cartridge case and a threatening letter. The contents of this letter were not known, but it was believed that the attempt had been inspired by a personal grudge against Mr. Liu Chung-hou, proprietor of the theatre and director of Chinese films. A political motive, too, was not considered improbable.

The explosion occurred in the stalls during the showing of "Hwa Chien Li" (Flower Stained Tears), and the auditorium was filled with smoke but no damage was caused to property and no injuries were suffered by the audience.

The employees of the theatre could not say anything about the explosion as the cinema was almost full in the morning and nothing suspicious was noticed. It was thought that one of the audience had brought the missile into the house and had dropped it in the dark. This was followed by a flash and smoke.

There was no disruption in the schedule of the theatre yesterday and all shows were held normally.

Rice Price Shows Slight Improvement

A slight decrease of prices was noticed on Saturday in the Shanghai Rice Market and flour, oil and sugar markets following the announcement that the recently increased price of the Hongkong rice brought by the Shanghai Municipal Council would be reduced by $4 per picul as from today. The announcement affected the Shanghai Rice Market, but the reduction of prices in the other markets was due to other factors.

It will be recalled that recently the Council increased the official price of the Hongkong from $116 per picul to $124 per picul. The increase was criticized by the Chinese press and yesterday the press reacted favourably towards the announced decrease by $4 thus enabling residents to obtain their rice at $120 per picul.

The drop of prices in the rice market during the week-end was also due to a report that about 200,000 bags of rice would soon arrive here from Hongkong. It was also rumoured that the cost price, freight and insurance had also been reduced. All these reports and rumours in addition to the reduction of the official price were responsible for the improvement.

The price of vegetable oil dropped following the reduction of price of yellow beans and the arrival of a large quantity of oil from Tientsin. The impending arrival of sugar from Hongkong and Netherlands caused prices of sugar to drop after a week's upward trend.

French in Saigon Resent Capitulation

London, Aug. 24.

Frenchmen in Saigon have publicly demonstrated against Vichy's capitulation to the Japanese, according to a communiqué issued by the Free French headquarters.

The Free French communiqué says: "A French officer who succeeded in escaping from Saigon before the arrival of the Japanese declared that the French in that city are indignant over the servile attitude to the Japanese of Admiral Decoux, the Vichy Governor-General in French Indo-China. This indignation was shown by public demonstrations."—Reuter.

Chinese Jewellers Robbed of $300,000

No less than $300,000 in gold bars, watches and rings were stolen by a gang of eight men, four of them armed with pistols, at about 6.30 a.m. yesterday when they broke into the Chu Shing Silver Workshop at 254-266 Rue du Consulat and forced the occupants to give them the key to one of the safes.

There were several apprentices on the premises at the time of the robbers' raid and they had just awakened when the bandits, taking advantage of the open back door, slipped into the shop. Once in, the armed men produced their pistols and forced the others into one of the smaller rooms. There they made the men tell them where the keys to the safes were.

While one of them kept guard over the intimidated apprentices, the seven others opened the safe and took ten gold bars and several watches. They then took a number of gold rings from the show window.

Before leaving the premises, the robbers warned their victims against raising an alarm and it was not until 7.30 a.m. that the apprentices reported the case to the French police. All traces of the robbers had by then, of course, disappeared.

Consultations on Exchange May Be Held Here

Further consultations aiming at improving the foreign exchange market in Shanghai may soon be held following a meeting between the British and American experts of the China Stabilization Committee on the one hand and foreign and Chinese bankers in the city on the other.

It is said that at the forthcoming discussions, the authorities concerned will try to classify articles to be allowed to be imported into three main categories. Importation of the most important articles will not be restricted, while the granting of foreign exchange allotments for the less important imported goods will be carefully studied before requests are complied with. It is hinted in Chinese banking circles that the quantities of less important articles may even be reduced.

An assistant of Mr. Manuel Fox, American expert of the Committee, arrived some time ago just prior to the improvement in the foreign exchange market here was made.

Twenty More Fighters From the Punjab

Lahore, Aug. 24.

The Punjab has presented another 20 fighters to the Air Ministry in addition to the 20 presented last May.

Meanwhile a message from Lucknow reveals that the Governor of the United Provinces has remitted $50,000 to the Air Ministry for the purchase of 10 more Spitfires.

The United Provinces have so far provided 48 aircraft.—Reuter.

UPTOWN

To-day at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

KORLOFF LEARNS THE SECRET OF IMMORTALITY — AS HIS VICTIMS LIE COLD IN DEATH!

BORIS KARLOFF in

"BEFORE I HANG"

WITH EVELYN KEYES

NEXT ATTRACTION!

1935's Academy Award First prize Winner!

"THE INFORMER"

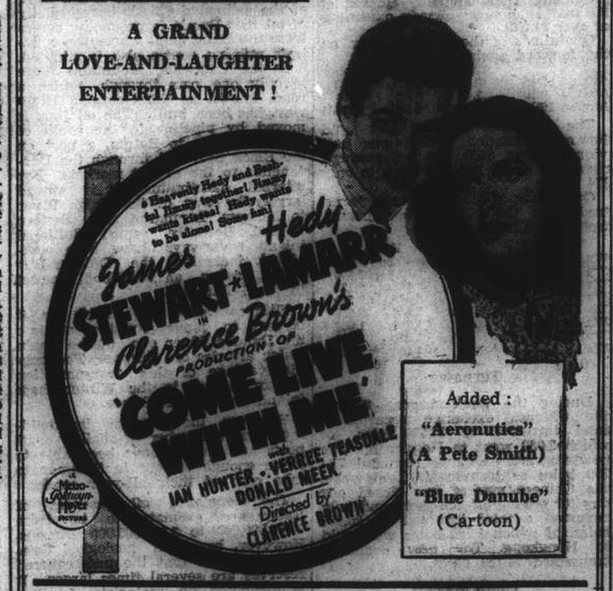
with VICTOR McLAGLEN

— AIR-COOLED and AIR-CONDITIONED —

ROXY TEL. 60727

TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

A GRAND LOVE-AND-LAUGHTER ENTERTAINMENT!

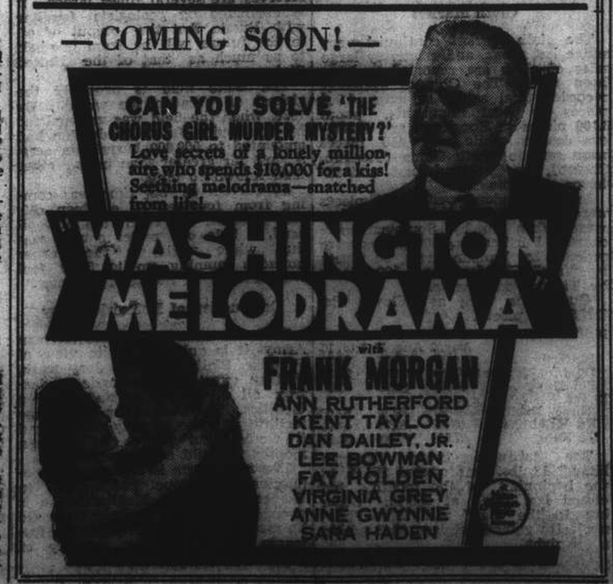


Added:

"Aeronutics" (A Pete Smith)

"Blue Danube" (Cartoon)

— COMING SOON! —



Pursuant to Section 38 of the Companies Ordinances (Hongkong) 1932 a copy of this Prospectus has been duly delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

The Subscription List will be open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Thursday August 28th, 1941 at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

NOTE: No application will, for the time being, be made to the Committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange for official listing and quotation of the Company's Shares.

BRITISH WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES (CHINA), LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances (Hongkong) 1932 as a China Company)

AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised Share Capital Chinese National Dollars Ten Million [CN$10,000,000.00] divided into 2,000,000 Shares of $5.00 each

ISSUE OF 1,100,000 SHARES OF $5.00 EACH AT PAR

It is proposed to issue forthwith 1,100,000 Shares of $5.00 each at par of which 560,000 will be issued as fully paid to the Vendors in part satisfaction of the purchase price, and the Directors are now prepared to receive application for the remaining 540,000 Shares of $5.00 each (payable in full on application), of which 250,000 have been applied for and will be allotted to the Directors and their friends, other than the Vendors.

All Shares issued to the Public, the Directors and the Vendors will confer the right at all General Meetings, if a Poll be called, to one vote for every share held.

DIRECTORS

ARTHUR JOSEPH WELCH, ESQUIRE — *Director*—Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., The Rubber Trust, Ltd., etc., etc.

SIR ROBERT CALDER MARSHALL, K.B.E. — *Managing Director*—Calder Marshall and Co., Ltd. *Chairman*—Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd., etc., etc.

EDWARD SHELDON WILKINSON ESQ., C.B.E., A.C.A. — *Chartered Accountant* (Consultant)

ERIC MOLLER SR., ESQUIRE — *Chairman*—Hall and Holtz, Ltd. *Director*—China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., etc.

CECIL ANTHONY MOMBER, ESQUIRE, A.C.A. — *Partner*—Thomson and Co., *Chartered Accountants* *Director*—Malcolm and Co., Ltd., etc., etc.

J. A. SHRIRO, ESQUIRE — *General Manager*—Shriro Bros. (China) Fed., Inc., U.S.A.

SECRETARIES & REGISTERED OFFICE
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD., 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

GENERAL MANAGER
C. A. MOMBER

BANKERS
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

LEGAL ADVISER
JOHN McNEILL, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai

AUDITORS
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, *Chartered Accountants*, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai

PROSPECTUS

PRELIMINARY: The Company has been incorporated to acquire a modern up-to-date Worsted and Woollen Mill recently erected on a desirable site on Wetmore Road at Yangtzepoo, and now in full operation.

The Vendors, Mr. J. A. Shriro (the promoter of this Company) and Shriro Bros. (China) Fed., Inc., U.S.A., (in which the promoter is interested as Director and principal shareholder) both of 123 Canton Road, Shanghai, have for many years operated one of the largest selling organizations of worsted and woollen commodities in China, being distributors of the products of a number of Yorkshire Mills.

An extensive clientele has been established throughout China and Manchuria, and branches have been established at Tientsin, Harbin and Dairen. The Vendors have a very wide knowledge of the trade generally, both on the manufacturing and selling sides.

During the last twelve months material has been produced of most excellent quality which has found a ready sale at lucrative prices.

The Company is fortunate in having entered into an Agreement with the Vendors whereby it will enjoy their experienced selling organization.

Under the terms thereof, Mr. J. A. Shriro will guarantee to the Company that the entire output of the Mill, from the stocks now acquired, will be sold on behalf of the Company at prices, which, after providing for selling commission, will assure the Company of a substantial return on the cost of production.

It is provided in the contracts that it is to be no objection to these contracts that Mr. J. A. Shriro as promoter or Director stands in a fiduciary position towards the Company and every member of the Company present and future is to be deemed to join the Company on this basis.

VALUATIONS: The Mill is a 3-storey building of heavy reinforced concrete construction, fully equipped with all requisite machinery of the most modern type capable of producing all types of woollen and worsted cloth, blankets and kindred products. The Plant has recently been inspected and valued at $1,558,000.00 by Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd., Shanghai the well-known firm of valuers, jointly with Mr. J. W. Brierley, Consultant Engineer, expert in the manufacture and erection of worsted and textile machinery, who reports thereon to the Directors as follows:—

"I have inspected the Plant and Machinery at the Shriro Mill which is of the most modern type. The entire installation is of the highest class and in most excellent condition."

The land and buildings thereon have been valued at $974,000.00 by Mr. Hans Berents, B. Sc., C.E. (Norway) a member of the Shanghai Land Valuers and Surveyors Society who reports to the Directors on the building as follows:—

"I am pleased to advise that the building is of substantial construction, heavily reinforced with construction members of sufficient strength to take greater loads than is usually provided for Factories. The building is also well built."

The Company is in a very favourable position, having acquired from the Vendors heavy stocks of valuable high class Yarn and other raw materials which have been valued at $3,460,950.00 by Mr. D. C. Palfreeman, local Manager of Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons, the well-known Manchester and Bradford firm of woollen and textile exporters jointly with Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd. Orders have been placed by the Promoter for the importation of additional yarn which have been accepted with the necessary permits granted. The Company will acquire the benefit of these orders.

In view of the success of the Mill since it commenced operations a further desirable site of nearly 7 mow available in the same neighbourhood will be acquired from Mr. J. A. Shriro at an attractive price, upon which it is proposed in the near future to erect a further Mill to provide for the increasing demands of the market. Additional valuable plant has already been ordered, and the acquisition of further desirable machines is now under study and contemplation.

PURCHASE AGREEMENT: A contract has been entered into between the Company and the Vendors whereby the former is to acquire the following assets:—

Land, Buildings as valued	$ 974,000
Plant, Machinery, Tools, etc. as valued	1,558,600
Stocks, Yarn, Raw Materials, Chemicals, Coal, etc., as valued	3,460,950
Total	$5,993,550

Having regard to the advisability, under present conditions, of carrying heavier Stocks than would normally be necessary and with a view to avoiding over-capitalization of the Company, it is not proposed to satisfy the entire purchase by the issue of shares and payment in cash, and an amount of $1,500,000 which has been converted into U.S. currency at ex. 5-5/16—U.S.$79,687.50, will be carried to the credit of the Vendors' account and payment made by instalments as and when Stocks are consumed.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE: Based upon the above figures the capital structure of the Company will be as under:—

Assets acquired as above	$5,993,550
Cash to provide for the purchase of the new site which will be acquired at the original cost, additional machinery and working capital of C.N.$100,000	1,006,450
Total	$7,000,000
Less amount payable by instalments to Vendors, U.S.$79,687.50 at ex. 5-5/16	1,500,000
Capital to be issued, 1,100,000 shares of $5.00 each	$5,500,000

of which 560,000 shares will be allotted fully paid up to the Vendors as part payment of the purchase price, whilst 540,000 shares of $5.00 each are now to be issued for cash.

It is proposed to satisfy the purchase price in the following manner:—

(a) By the issue of 560,000 Shares of $5.00 each fully paid	$2,800,000
(b) By Cash	1,693,550
(c) Balance by instalments U.S.$79,687.50 at 5-5/16	1,500,000
Total	C.N. $5,993,550

PROFITS: The profits earned by the Mill for the period 1st May, 1940, to 31st May, 1941, during the first six months of which operations were largely of an experimental nature when output was relatively small, amounted to $583,473.55. The following certificate in regard thereto has been issued by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants, 2 Peking Road:—

To the Directors,
BRITISH WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD., SHANGHAI.

Dear Sirs,

SHRIRO MILL

We have made an investigation of the Books and Accounts of the J. A. Shriro Factory situated at 694, Wetmore Road, and, where necessary, of records of Messrs. Shriro Bros. (China) Federal Inc., U.S.A., who have acted as Managers, and buying and selling agents, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

With the operation of a mill in view, considerable quantities of raw materials were purchased prior to the commencement of operations on 1st May, 1940, at prices much lower than those ruling when the materials were subsequently taken into manufacture, thereby augmenting the normal profits for the period under review.

An adjustment of $83,815.32 has however been made, reducing the profit by that amount, representing the difference between the actual cost of (that portion of) raw materials purchased prior to 1/1/40 and the approximate market cost price of these materials on that date.

No provision has been made for depreciation.

Subject to the foregoing, we certify that, in our opinion, the profit for the period from 1st May 1940 to 31st May 1941 is correctly stated at $583,473.55.

Yours faithfully,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Accountants.

Shanghai, August 11th, 1941.

As already pointed out, production during the first six months was necessarily restricted pending completion of the building and installation of the Plant. Had the Mill been in full operation throughout the period referred to, the profits naturally would have been considerably greater.

FUTURE PROFITS: From statistics prepared based on output of half maximum capacity of the Mill it is estimated by the Directors that the profits for the coming year after providing fully for all Overhead Charges, Selling Commission, Repairs and Renewals, Depreciation and Interest, should amount to $1,000,000—equivalent to over 18 per cent. on the proposed share issue of $5,500,000.

On completion of the new Mill and the acquisition of the additional Plant already referred to, output should materially increase as should also the net profits.

GENERAL INFORMATION

None of the proposed issue of shares has been underwritten and consequently no underwriting commission will be payable.

All formation and preliminary expenses up to and including the issuance of the prospectus, will be borne by the Vendors personally.

Under the contract with the Vendors the Company has the option of satisfying $1,693,550 part of the purchase price, altogether or in part, by the issuance of fully paid shares. Accordingly the minimum amount which, in the opinion of the Directors, must be raised out of the proceeds of this issue to provide for the purchase of property and machinery to be acquired as Working Capital is $1,006,450.

BROKERAGE: The customary brokerage of five cents per share will be paid on applications received through Brokers being members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

DIRECTORS: The Articles of Association provide that the Qualification of Directorship be the holding of at least two hundred shares in the Company and that a Director's remuneration is to be such sum, not exceeding C.N.$3,000 per annum, as the Board may determine.

CONTRACTS: The following material contracts, which are provisional only and contingent upon the Company being entitled to commence business, have been entered into:—

1. Contract dated the 16th August, 1941, between the Company and Shriro Bros. (China) Fed., Inc., U.S.A. and Jacob Abraham Shriro, whereby it acquires the entire assets of the Mill.
2. Contract dated the 16th August, 1941, between the Company and Jacob Abraham Shriro and Shriro Bros. (China) Fed., Inc., U.S.A., whereby the two latter undertake to act as selling agents on behalf of the Company.
3. Contract contained in letters dated the 14th August, 1941, between the Company and J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., appointing the latter Secretaries of the Company.
4. Contract dated the 16th August, 1941, between the Company and Cecil Anthony Momber appointing the latter to be General Manager to the Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES: Applications should be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus and sent to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, 18 The Bund, not later than 3 p.m. on Thursday August 28th 1941, together with remittance for the full amount paid of the shares applied for.

If no allotment is made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full and if part allotment be made the balance of the amount will be returned to the applicant.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS: Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Valuations, Contracts and the Auditors' Certificate referred to herein, may be inspected at the registered office of the Company, c/o Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., Magnet House, 49 Szechuen Road, and at the offices of the Company's legal adviser, Mr. John McNeill, 2 Peking Road, where also may be obtained copies of the Prospectus and form of application, the latter also being obtainable from the Company's Bankers.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Company's Bankers, Legal Adviser and Secretaries,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.
MAGNET HOUSE, 49 SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI

August 22nd, 1941

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 23.

Trading was very dull and featureless on the Stock Exchange today, with quotations closing mostly with gains of minor fractions. Many operators were absent from the floor in view of the stalemate prevailing.

Russian war reports continued to be unsettling, but these for the most part were ignored by traders who were awaiting clarification of other uncertainties.

The turnover was very small, totalling only 150,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	126.00	125.76	125.91	+0.07
20 Rails	30.29	30.15	30.28	+0.13
15 Utilit.	18.42	18.27	18.40	+0.14
40 Bonds	—	—	90.61	—0.06

	Aug. 22	23		Aug. 22	23
Adams Exp	7	7	Int T & T	*2¼	*2¼
Alg Lud	23⅞	23¼	Johns Man	66⅞	*66
Allis Chal	28⅞	29	Kennecott	38¼	38⅜
Amer Can	82	81½	Libbey O F	28	*27⅞
Amer Cyan	39⅞	39¼	Lockheed	27¼	27¼
Am For Pr	0⅞	0⅞	Loew's	36⅞	36⅞
„ $7 pfd	21	*21	Martin	27⅞	*27⅞
Am Loco	*13¼	*13⅞	Mont Ward	34⅞	34¼
Am Metal	19½	*19	Nat Avia	*9¼	*9¼
Am Rad	6¼	6⅞	N C Bank	*27	*27
Am R Mill	14¼	14⅞	Nat Dairy	14¼	14⅞
Am Smelt	41⅞	41¼	Nat Dist	22¼	22
Am Sugar	18⅞	19	Nat P & L	5¼	5⅞
Am T & T	153¼	153⅞	Nat Sup	7	7½
Am Tob	69⅞	*69¼	N Y Cent	12⅞	12⅞
Am Wtrwrk	4⅞	4⅞	Niag Hud	2½	2⅞
Anaconda	28⅞	28¼	N Am Avia	14¼	14⅞
Atchison	27⅞	28	N Am Co	12½	13
Aviation	3⅞	3⅞	Nthrn Pac	7¼	7⅞
Bald Loco	14⅞	*15	Packard	3	3
Balt & O	4⅞	4⅞	Pant Oil	4	4⅞
Barns Oil	9⅞	10	Paramount	14⅞	14⅞
Bendix	37⅞	37⅞	Penn R R	23¼	23⅞
Beth St	68⅞	68⅞	Phil Pet	44⅞	44⅞
Bliss	16	16⅞	Pullman	26⅞	26⅞
Boeing	18⅞	18⅞	Pure Oil	9⅞	9⅞
Borg War	18⅞	*18⅞	Radio	4	4
Briggs	19½	19	Reading	16⅞	*16⅞
Budd Mfg	4⅞	4⅞	Rem Arms	*4⅞	*4⅞
Can Pac	4⅞	4⅞	Rep Avtn	3⅞	3⅞
Celanese	25⅞	25⅞	Rep Steel	19⅞	19⅞
C N Bank	*30½	*30½	Reynolds	31⅞	31⅞
Ches & O	38	38⅞	Schenley	15⅞	15⅞
Chrysler	†56	56⅞	Shll U Oil	14	14
Col G & E	2⅞	2⅞	Soc Vac	9	9⅞
Coml Cr	23⅞	23⅞	Sthrn Pac	13⅞	14⅞
Com & So	0⅞	0⅞	Sthrn Rly	30⅞	30⅞
Cons Ed	17⅞	17⅞	Spicer	*37	*36
Cons Oil	6	5⅞	Stand	5⅞	5⅞
Cop St	*15	*15⅞	St G & E	*17⅞	17⅞
Curtis Wr	9	9⅞	Std Oil	43	43
Dist Corp	*16	16⅞	Studebaker	5⅞	5⅞
Doug Air	*70	70	Swift	22⅞	22⅞
Du Pont	156⅞	156⅞	Technicolor	9⅞	*9⅞
E P Lead	9⅞	*9⅞	Texac	42	41⅞
E A Lite	28⅞	28⅞	Transame	4⅞	4⅞
Elec B & S	2⅞	2⅞	Tw C Fox	7⅞	8
„ $5 pfd	*54⅞	*54	Un B & P	10⅞	*10⅞
„ $6 pfd	59⅞	59⅞	Un Pac	80⅞	81
El P & L	35	*34⅞	Un Air	39⅞	39⅞
Flintkote	14⅞	*14⅞	Un A Lines	10⅞	10⅞
Gen Elec	31⅞	31⅞	Un Corp	0⅞	0⅞
Gen Motors	38⅞	38⅞	„ $3 pfd	23⅞	23⅞
Gen Rly	14⅞	*14⅞	Un Gas	7⅞	7⅞
Gen T & R	*12⅞	12⅞	U S Rub	22⅞	22⅞
Goodrich	18⅞	18⅞	U S Steel	56⅞	57
Goodyear	18⅞	18⅞	Vanadium	24⅞	25
Gt N I Ore	17	17⅞	Vultee	7⅞	7⅞
Gt N Rly	25⅞	25⅞	Walworth	5	5
Gt W Sug	*25⅞	26	War Br Pct	5	5
Int Nickel	26⅞	26⅞	West Elec	92	91⅞
Int Paper	18	18⅞	Wood Iron	26	*26

BONDS

Am & For	61½	61	Erie	31½	31½
Aust Com	71¼	71½	Int T & T	44	44¾
Brazil	22	22⅞	New Eng	59⅞	*59⅞
„ 6½%	18⅞	18⅞	Sthrn Pac	51⅞	51⅞
C S P & L	98⅞	98⅞	St G & E	86⅞	86⅞

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices finished slightly higher today. Trading continued to be dull as many traders were vacationing. The Federal Reserve Board announced that there would be closer regulations for installment buying. Many experts believe that the market is at last in an uncertain area but appears awaiting outstanding favourable news to resume the rise. Some quarters predicted an advance following Labour Day. Russian war news continued to be depressing.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Aug. 23.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		0⅞%

New York Closed—Reuter

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 23.

The cotton market opened irregularly, with quotations ruling from 3 points down to 1 point up. Later, the market turned easier on the absence of important buying, coupled with liquidation and southern hedging. At the last call over, quotations ranged from 2 to 9 points down from the previous final levels.

Easier conditions were also witnessed in the Chicago Wheat Pit, with quotations declining on hedge-selling and liquidation, influenced by more favourable weather reports. At the final bell, losses from ⅝ to ¾ cent were registered.

N. Y. Cotton

Oct.	16.36-36	—06	Mar.	16.72-72	—04
Dec.	16.55-55	—08	May	16.74-74	—02
Jan.	16.55-55	—09	July	16.65-65	—05

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
Sept.	111⅞-112	—⅝	Sept.	77-77	—¼
Dec.	115½-115⅝	—¾	Dec.	80⅞-81	—¼

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

U.S. Oil Prices Fixed

Washington, Aug. 24.

Mr. Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, yesterday fixed the maximum price of Pennsylvania grade crude oil at levels prevailing before the recent 25 cent per barrel increase.

Mr. Henderson said that the series of price advances in the past nine months represented a 50 per cent. rise in oil prices to the "highest levels in 10 years."

Petroleum maximum prices included US$2.75 a barrel for Bradford crude. Other prices ranged from US$2.30 to US$2.69 a barrel.

The prices apply to the Pennsylvania area of which the output averages 76,000 barrels daily, representing about 2 per cent of the national output.—United Press.

Pig Iron for U.S.

Washington, Aug. 23.

The Administration has signed a contract with the Republic Steel Co. under which the latter will build for the Government a new plant for the production of pig-iron, Mr. Jesse Jones, Federal Loans Administrator, announced today.

The plant will cost $58,312,000 and will have an annual capacity of 1,512,000 tons.

At present national production of pig-iron is several million tons below national defence and industrial requirements.

The newly-signed contract is the first step taken to remedy this situation.

The extraction of iron ore will also be increased, particularly in Henry, New York, and Birlingham, Alabama.—Havas Telemondial.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Aug. 23.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N. Y.	333¼-332¾	London	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$
Shanghai	19¼ N	2 mths	
Hongkong	84½	„ sellers	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$
		„ buyers	1/6

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3$\frac{3}{8}$d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3$\frac{1}{16}$
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4$\frac{3}{16}$

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.31	Shanghai	4.92
S'zerland	23.38	Hongkong	25.34
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	18.85
Montreal	89.125	Manila	49.37 N

London	4.03¼
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.80
Montreal on London	4.52⅝

A—Asked. N—Nominal. *—Offered.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)		Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	..	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	5
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	..	1.75†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	7
Allis Chalmers	..	1.50†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	5
American can.	..	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	5
Am. Cyanamid "B"	25	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	5
Am. and Foreign Power	..	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.		1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	7
Am. Locomotive	..	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	..	0.70†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	10
Am. Rolling Mill	..	0.95†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	7
American Smelting	..	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	6
Am. Sugar Refining	..	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B"	35	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	..	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.33	4.04	8
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	100	1	Irregular	—	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	3
Baldwin Locomotive	13	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	9.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation	..	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	9
Bethlehem Steel	..	5.75†	Irregular	129	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	8
Bliss (E. W.)	..	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.65†	Apr. 1	18	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	8
Briggs Manufacturing	..	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	3.62½	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler	5	6†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric.		0.20†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	7
Commercial Credit	10	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	13
Commonwealth & Southern		—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison	..	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	11
Consolidated Oil	..	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	9
Douglas Aircraft	..	5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	10	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	4
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	5
Elec. Auto Lite	..	3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	10
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	13	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote	..	1.50†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric	..	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	10	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	10
General Railway Signal	..	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	..	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber		1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	6
Great Northern Ry. Pfd	..	1.50†	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	5
Great Western Sugar	..	2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	7
Int. Nickel	..	2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	7
Int. Paper & Power	..	—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	..	—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott	..	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
*Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.		3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft	..	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.	..	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	8
Montgomery Ward	..	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products	..	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	5
National Distillers	..	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.48	3.28	9
Nat. Power and Light	..	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	10
New York Central	1	—	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	10	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	8
North American Co.	25	0.60†	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	5*
Pacific Gas and Electric	..	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	..	—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.70†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	5
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	2	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	8
Phillips Petroleum	..	2	Mar. 1	39	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	4
Public service of N. J.	..	2.30†	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil	..	0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.	..	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"	..	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley	5	—	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	..	4.25	Mar. 16	48	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.81	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands	..	0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	8
Standard Gas & Electric	..	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon	..	2.85†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	6.62	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft	5	4	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	10
United Airlines	5	—	—	9	D0.04	D 0.66	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.	..	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement	..	0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel	..	4†	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.83	8.84	7
Vanadium	..	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.36	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	..	—	—	19	0.92	0.41	0.36	0.63	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	50	5	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	6

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Raw Cotton Prices On Local Market Advance On Demand From Hoarders

Advances of raw cotton prices on the local market are regarded by many foreign and Chinese mills as unjustified, and by far exceeding the quotations prevailing in other cotton importing countries, states "Finance & Commerce."

"Demand by hoarders still continues to influence adversely the price position. Domestic cotton quotations were, in sympathy with the present bullish trend, also establishing records.

Comparatively large orders, particularly for Brazilian cotton, were placed last week with many cotton importers, and higher prices appeared in no way discouraging. Fairly large quantities of Indian, Burmese, Brazilian, and Californian cotton were ordered by Chinese dealers who obviously have once again come to the conclusion that cotton represents probably a safer investment than many other commodities.

The cotton mills are not so confident regarding continuation of their already considerably curtailed production, but they certainly have to cover their cotton needs, for the new season which is about to start.

By some reason which is only known to the Japanese military authorities, native cotton arrivals for the past three months have been quite substantial compared with the supplies Shanghai received in earlier months of the now closing season. Anyway, several thousand bales of native cotton are now regularly sold on the local market in addition to reportedly sizeable quantities which the Japanese mills in Shanghai and the hinterland are receiving.

Prices of native cotton were as follow:

	July 26	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
Tungchow	$289	$300	$315
Shanghai packed	254	260	270
Hoochee	250	252	*256

(*Japanese mills bought recently Hoochee at only $240 on the local open market; the Japanese official cotton for the Japanese mills provides cheaper prices which are around $200 per picul but covering only limited quantities, supplied by the Central China Wata Kyokai directly to the mills).

The most striking price jump was recorded in U.S. middling, which was quoted at the end of July $550, on August 11th, $575, but soared to $680/700 at the end of last week. Brazil cotton closed on August 16th, $615, which is just $100 more than at the end of July.

Cotton Waste

Exporters of cotton waste who formerly did quite a thriving business, do not see at present any chance of continuing exports to the chief buyer, viz. the United States. As was pointed out in Finance & Commerce of July 23 almost all shipments of cotton waste, since the start of the European war have gone to America.

As is known the local Japanese officials have clamped down on waste cotton exports, with the result that this branch of the trade is dead. Some companies have filed applications with the Customs for export licenses, but it is regarded as certain that no exports to America will be permitted. Of course, shipments to yen-bloc countries, to which Indo-China now practically belongs, will not be hampered in any way. It is, however, clear that this business will remain in the hands of the Japanese companies.

Cotton Yarn

During the week under review quotations for all brands and counts advanced by leaps and bounds, and demand by exporters for British and Chinese local yarn increased considerably. Spot trading was very active, and many dealers were reluctant to part with their holdings. The bullish tendency of the market was further accentuated by the drop of the fapi.

The local yarn market is highly speculative, and is, to a considerable degree, linked in its fluctuations to the gold bar exchange. An easy trend on the gold bar market, is followed by weakness of yarn. Liquidation by the longs on the yarn market and reports of lower foreign cotton cables further affect the market as do all kinds of political rumours.

Slackening demand by exporters and outport dealers, however, is not necessarily followed by a recession in prices but often the contrary happens. The character of gambling became more pronounced when the new yarn exchange on Avenue Edward VII started forward selling of imaginery brands and counts. In the meantime, the latest addition to Shanghai's yarn exchanges, which was referred in "Finance and Commerce" of August 6, has not yet commenced operations.

Quotations for the three leading brands were as follow:

20's	July 26	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
Double Horse	$1,635	$1,559	$1,595
Heavenly Girl	1,460	1,400	1,466
Double Globe	1,365	1,380	1,438
20's		Aug. 11	Aug. 16
Double Horse		$1,607	$1,662*
Heavenly Girl		1,445	1,535
Double Globe		1,435	1,525

Within two weeks the above brands advanced by $123, $13* and $145 respectively, which corresponds to about 8 per cent.

(*Unofficial transactions, outside of the market, brought already quotations of over $1,700).

Quotations of the standard yarn on the forward exchange were:

	August	Sept.	October
August 2nd	$1,443	1,511	1,423
August 9th	1,465	1,535	1,549
August 16th	1,503	1,589	1,607½

The difference in the spot and forward quotation, which was previously over $150, on an average, narrowed down last Saturday to only $74 or so.

Quotations of other favourite yarns, traded on the old Chinese market, were as follow:

	Aug. 11	Aug. 16
42's Cat and Butterfly	$3,430	3,780
40's Kincheng	3,000	3,330
32's Shepherd	2,465	2,720
32's Wu Foo	2,470	2,720
32's Gold Precious Star	2,437	2,650
23's Ta Fa	1,610	1,680
23's Golden Hen	1,620	1,675
10's	1,260	1,300

Turnover

During the week August 4th-9th, the Chinese exchange reported a total turnover of 36,770 bales, of which 2,030 went to Hongkong. The new forward exchange recorded 71,250 bales as transacted. Last week, the Chinese market was closed one day for setting-off contracts, and only reported a total turnover of 25,450 bales, of which 1,700 bales were sold to Hongkong. The new exchange transacted 74,720 bales.

Cloth Market

The cloth market continued very active last week, and relatively large sales of cloth are reported to have been made. The Chinese exchange recorded total sales of over 4,000 pieces to local merchants, about 3,100 pieces to Hongkong and Southern dealers, while only 450 pieces were sent to North China (Tientsin, Chefoo), the Chekiang coast, and interior of, China.

In the previous week 1,800 pieces were sold locally, while 2,100 pieces were taken up by Southern merchants. Furthermore 500 pieces were ordered by Yunnan firms, 50 pieces by "free" Chekiang and 100 pieces by Tientsin merchants.

Quotations were as follows: (in C.N.$ per piece).

16 lbs.	Aug. 2	Aug. 11	Aug. 16
Butterfly	$54.25	$55.56	$56.50
Double Elephant	53.00	54.00	57.50
Fei Hung	50.25	51.50	53.00
12 lbs.			
Three Rabbits	48.50	49.56	51.08
Fu Kwei	45.50	46.75	49.50
Ta Pung	47.50	48.00	50.00

The Japanese brand "Dragon Head," 12 lbs. was quoted $51.85 at the beginning of the month, but closed last week at $55.10. Other brands, like "Ball" and "Blue Phoenix" also gained between $2/3 within a fortnight.

How Raider's Course Is Logged

A slim girl in W.A.A.F. uniform moved counters about upon an immense table which was a map of England. At a glance a Wing Commander interpreted for me: "One minute ago there were nine enemy planes of a certain type flying due west over that area at 10,000ft. and they were being attacked by fighters from the station shown upon the wall," says Mr. Stewart Sale in "The Daily Telegraph."

This was but a fiction to illustrate the sort of thing that happens in this operations room of a Fighter Command group, where they have turned the sky upside down and spread it out, like a tablecloth, deep underground. As the R.A.F. men say, trade was poor at the moment, so the Controller, looking down from a gallery, as though from the stratosphere, was running through exercises to keep his staff alert.

The lights in this room were switched on in September, 1939, and have never been switched off again. Night and day since then moves in the Battle of Britain have been played out here—a strange business of coloured lights, teleprinters, loudspeakers and black-boards, with girls shoving things about upon the map with long poles shaped like shepherd's crooks.

Tell-Tale Movements

A teleprinter stuttered out a message from an Observer Corps centre: watchers at their post had sighted three aircraft at 10,000ft. With an arrangement of discs and numbers and a movement of her pole, a girl plotted them upon the map. Had the message shown that these were enemy planes—and had this been reality instead of make-believe—the Controller might have flipped a switch, spoken a few words into a microphone, and so sent fighter pilots, miles away, scrambling into their machines. As it was, one of the discs showed that the planes were not yet identified—and the Controller held his hand.

A yellow light, which for five minutes had been shining at the head of the table, became a blue one, and, deft as croupiers, the girls raked some of the symbols from the map, for if it were not revised the picture would be lost in detail no longer needed.

Every time the light changes from yellow to blue, or from blue to red, the picture stands forth anew, showing all that is happening in the group's area and in the areas of neighbouring groups as well, from the north-east coast to the Channel and from the Pennines eastwards to the sea.

To the making of it goes information from many sources—from the constant reports of the Royal Observer Corps, from coast watching stations, from ships at sea and from the liaison officers of Bomber and Coastal Commands who are stationed at group headquarters. This information is co-ordinated and checked by a special section and then relayed by telephone and teleprinter to the plotters seated round the table-map.

While I talked to the Wing Commander something happened to that plot he had explained to me. The symbol representing the attacked squadron had been removed and a figure 9 had become a figure 2.

"What is supposed to have happened there," he said, is that the squadron has returned to its base and seven of the enemy have been shot down. If you watch the panel you will see how that is recorded.

As he spoke a line of coloured lights winked beneath the name of a station upon the wall, picking out the words, Squadron ordered to land. "At the same moment two black squares appeared on the map. Genuine Huns, he pointed out. But they are not important. Trade everywhere is poor just now.

The point of showing on the map what is happening in the areas of other groups, as well as in our own, is that the Controller thus has warning of impending attacks, and can prepare for them long before the raiders cross our line."

In a glass-fronted cubicle, next to the Controller's, sat Army officers with means of instant communication with anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight stations. In many rooms, opening off long corridors, I passed girls keeping records from which it would be possible to trace the course of every 'plane detected over the area since war began, soldiers working teleprinters, an elaborate switchboard, a weather department—all many feet below ground in an atmosphere dry and salty, like that of the Bakerloo.

The officer commanding the group sits apart in an office adorned with maps and charts and dangling models of German 'planes. He knows all that is happening, and, if he so wishes, will take over control of the operations room, needing no more than a movement or two to study the map.

What you see here, he told me, shows something of the immense organization that we have had to build up since the fall of France. When France dropped out of the war we had to put groups all round the country so as to be able to deal with the Hun no matter where he might come in. Now we have had time to get our breath and things are really going quite well.

We use scientific methods. We are not hidebound by tradition in that matter, and we have gone ahead. We have shot down enemy aircraft as far as 100 miles out to sea. Convoys are a very important concern of ours.

The Hun Doesn't Like It

We have a tremendous and complicated system of communications. We can talk to any sector merely by turning a switch. When the men of the Royal Observer Corps report enemy aircraft there is a lag of two or three minutes before the message reaches us from the centre which checks and sorts out all such reports, but we should have aircraft off the ground within five or six minutes.

In these dull times we may put up half a dozen sectors to have a go at a rabbit, for pilots are apt to get rather bored when they have nothing to do. We teach all the squadrons to work over other groups as well as over their own. I can stop the guns if I want to and the searchlights as well.

The night-fighters, too, move at our direction. If we had had another clear moon last week-end, and if the Hun had played, our results might have made an interesting study in the light of those of last moon. You can see he does not like what he is getting from us by the way he comes in now—but I don't think he has yet had a severe enough crack to put him off.

He looked at his maps, shook his head and said, with simple regret, "I'm sorry trade's so poor."

Russian Oil to Loom Large in European Future

With the German Army striking deep into Russia, attention again is focused on the vast oil resources of the Soviet Union and their need in the present military operations, as well as their probable role in the future development of Europe, states the "New York Times."

That Russian oil was the determining factor in the decision of the German government to send its army into Russia is considered doubtful. For almost a century Germany has sought a corridor to the Black Sea and to Asia, and for a greater period Russia has sought an outlet to the Mediterranean. These possibly are the two strongest traditions in European politics.

In its "Drang nach Osten," the German government, however, is not unmindful of the importance of the Russian oil supplies. With the bulk of the oil indigenous to Europe in Russia, the control of this supply is virtually essential to any nation expecting to wield a dominating influence in the political and economic life of the Continent.

Situated in extreme Southern Russia, mainly along the Caspian Sea, these fields are accessible to Germany over an inland transportation system already well developed. With their control, Germany would have all the oil resources of Europe since it already holds those of Rumania and Poland.

Most Military Needs Met

With the possible exception of lubricants, of which there may be a shortage Germany is credited with being able to produce enough oil, crude and synthetic combined, to meet all immediate military requirements. In fact, largely because of transportation difficulties, the oil output of Rumania has been reduced from 125,000 barrels daily to around 95,000.

Before the outbreak of war in September, 1939, Germany was producing synthetically slightly more than one-half of her gasoline requirements. At that time several additional synthetic plants were under construction, and these should have been completed more than a year ago.

From oil executives familiar with what Germany has been doing in the production of synthetic gasoline, it is estimated that the output from this source alone would be sufficient for essential military operations.

Germany Needs Lubricants

Except for supplying the civilian wants in the Reich proper and the conquered territories, Germany's only need for Russian oil is for lubricants, and Russian oil has long been noted for its excellence in this line.

Rumanian and Polish petroleum does not yield a good quality of lubricants, but it does contain 5 to 10 per cent. of paraffine or wax from which the Germans are making a good quality of lubricants through the hydrogenation process.

Since the outbreak of the war, the Germans have had to depend almost entirely on what small quantities of lubricants they could get from Russia and their own synthetic production. However, they probably had a sizable quantity of lubricants in storage at the outbreak of the war, for so far they have been able to carry out their extensive military operations apparently without serious difficulty.

Nevertheless, it is believed that Germany may be approaching a point where she will be unable to take full advantage of the industrial productive facilities under her control unless additional lubricants are available.

So far as gasoline is concerned, it is stated in the oil trade that Germany is furnishing small amounts to civilians in the conquered territories. Soon after the fall of France, the question of gasoline to the unoccupied zone came up for discussion, and it is stated that German authorities told the French Government that Germany would furnish gasoline for essential purposes if the British would not permit any to go through the blockade.

Baku, Grozy Centres of Oil Production

The principal oil-producing area in Russia is at Baku on the Caspian Sea just south of the Caucasus Mountains. Also, there is a substantial oil production at Grozy, just north of these mountains, and in recent years some production has been developed in the Ural Mountains. However, it is estimated that at least 75 per cent. of the estimated 625,000 barrels daily of oil that Russia is producing comes from the Baku field, where the country's refining centre also is situated.

In the Caucasus Mountains there is only one pass through which a road, known as the Georgian Highway, has been built. The oil thus is moved by pipeline to the south of the mountains to Batum, a port on the Black Sea, and through the Dardanelles to the export markets. For internal distribution, it is moved largely by way of the Volga River to Moscow, Leningrad and Eastern Poland. Recently some additional inland waterways have been completed, including the Dnieper-Bug Canal, giving an additional outlet to the Baltic Sea.

With control of the Black Sea, it is easy to move Russian oil into the Danube River one of the main water arteries of Europe. The only disadvantage of this transportation system is that in the Winter these inland waterways freeze.

However, the Russians, by building a large number of shallow-draft boats and barges, have been able to move enough oil out in Summer to take care of their all-year needs.

The developed oil reserves of Russia are estimated to be from 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 barrels. However, based on geological data, it is believed that the undiscovered reserves are several times larger. It is estimated by geologists familiar with Russia that the output of oil in the future will be from one-half to as much as that of the United States.

The Baku field is probably the richest oil area in the world. By 1920, when the field was nationalized by the Soviet Union, production had amounted to 500,000 barrels an acre, a yield far greater than in any other field known to date.

Production at that time was coming from fourteen to eighteen different sands. To reach the first oil sand, a hole one meter square was dug, while wells to the deeper horizons running up to 5,000 feet were drilled in the usual manner.

Destruction of Refineries Easy

With the approach of the German Army, it is quite likely, in view of Premier Stalin's speech last week, that an effort will be made to destroy all oil-producing and refining facilities. The destruction of refining facilities is quite an easy matter, and it would take twelve to eighteen months to build additional plants.

However, there is an excess of refineries in Europe, particularly in France, and if the Mediterranean is opened to traffic the crude oil could be moved there for processing. Rumania has a refining capacity of around 175,000 barrels daily, or roughly 50 per cent more than her normal crude-oil output.

The destruction of wells also can be done fairly quickly, but it is almost impossible to destroy the oil in the ground. Additional wells may be drilled in sixty to ninety days. A destroyed pipeline can be repaired in a short time. As a result, it is estimated that within six months Germany could have more crude oil than she could transport, even if the Russians made as thorough a job as possible in destroying all facilities.

Burma Transport Highway to Be Speeded-up

Chungking, Aug. 24.

Concrete proposals for the improvement of transportation on the Burma Road have been submitted to General Chiang Kai-shek by American transportation experts who are at present en route back to Washington after a visit to Chungking and a survey of the Burma Road.

Among the proposals submitted, it is learned, is the day and night functioning of the Chinese Customs station at the Sino-Burmese border in order to speed up traffic. It is stated that previously the Customs station was only open for inspection during usual office hours, resulting in motor-cars and trucks arriving after office hours being held up at the station.

Proposals Approved

Reuter learns that the proposals have already received the approval of the Chinese Government. The new ruling, it is stated, will enable a steady flow of traffic across the border without any interruption during 24 hours.

Mr. Daniel Arnstein, head of a group of American transportation experts, told friends here that he had discovered there was no foundation to reports that the Chinese were poor drivers. Chinese drivers, he added, were as good as those found anywhere else in the world.

Reuter learns that after the return of Mr. Arnstein to the United States a big group of American transportation experts including mechanics and operation experts will leave for China to help supervise transportation over the Burma Road.—Reuter.

Unemployment Insurance Act to Benefit Canadian Workers

Ottawa.

The Unemployment Insurance Act marked Dominion Day, 1941, as a red-letter day in Canadian history. The Act which came into effect on July 1, will benefit Canadian workers and prove a factor in stabilizing Canadian economy by making available to employees a certain amount of income even when unemployed due to depressed conditions.

The scheme has been developed following study of similar plans in other countries. The insurance plan affects all workers who earn less than $2,000 a year, and about 80 per cent. of the wage-earners of the Dominion will come under the plan. Certain classes of industry are not included, such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, lumbering, domestic service, etc.

Contributions are deducted from the employee's wages, and along with the employer's contributions are recorded in the form of special stamps in a small insurance book issued to each worker. Employees pay 40 per cent., employers the same, and the Government 20 per cent. The weekly contributions of the workers will range from 12 to 36 cents, according to their wages. Benefits payable during unemployment range from $4.08 per week for a single person to $14.40 for a worker with one or more dependents.

Workers of 16 years of age or over are insured. It is estimated that a fund of around $56,000,000 will be collected during the first year of operation, which will be invested in Government bonds, and the interest on these securities will go to swell the fund. To date almost 2,280,000 employees' passbooks have been issued by the commission to nearly 90,000 employers. The passbooks are kept by the employer, and will contain a record of each employee's insurance status. In the event of unemployment the passbook becomes the employee's property.

Mexico Withdraws Recognition of Consuls

Mexico City, Aug. 24.

The Mexican Government has withdrawn recognition of German consuls in Mexico. It is officially stated that this step has been taken following German action in ordering the closing of Mexican consulates in France.

This refers to a Paris despatch by the Vichy news agency reporting that the German authorities have asked all consular officers to leave occupied territory in France by Sept. 1.

The preamble to the official Mexican Government statement emphasizes that Mexico does not recognize the present situation created by violence in Europe.—Reuter.

Raw Silk Purchases Arranged

Washington, Aug. 24.

Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday said that the Defence Supplies Corporation had arranged to purchase raw silk stocks in the United States. He explained that the silk purchase plan was designed to afford a market for raw silk which had been frozen like other assets.—United Press.

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Just Off to Bomb Germany

A pilot and the navigator of an American-built Flying Fortress shown checking instructions with an R.A.F. Intelligence Officer before taking off from a British airfield for a bombing expedition over enemy-occupied territory.

Uncensored News From Norway

By K. A. Persen Over X.M.H.A.

TERBOVEN, or "Verboten," a much more appropriate name for the former gigolo from the Rhineland, who is now trying to rule Norway in a typical Nazi manner, is finding his task more and more difficult, said Mr. K. A. Persen over XMHA last night. On May 15; 43 of the most important Norwegian labour and professional organizations sent him a sharp protest over the conditions which have dominated Norway since Quisling's Nazi party was put into power on September 25 last year.

In bold words this protest blamed the German and puppet authorities for the brutal behaviour of storm troopers, for threats and acts of violence against loyal Norwegians, for the hundreds of arrests and imprisonments that have taken place, and for needless destruction of law and order in general. The 43 organizations, representing all sections of the Norwegian people, pointed out that uneasiness and irritation are now turning into widespread hatred and exasperation which can only interfere with daily work and harm Norway in every way.

Finally, the Norwegian groups demanded an answer and an accounting for these conditions from the Reichskommissar. Terboven's reply to the unanimous protest was to proceed to the mass arrests of the representatives for these 43 organizations which had signed the protest.

The arrests began during a meeting which Terboven held with the signatories on June 18. As early as June 12, Mr. Henning Bödtker, Chairman of the Norwegian Lawyer Association and Mr. Erling Steen, the President of the Norwegian Merchants Association, were arrested. The remaining 41 signatories of the protest were summoned to a meeting in the hall of the Norwegian Storting on June 18.

Also Editors Present

Present were also the political editors of all the Oslo papers. The meeting commenced by reading the names of the signatories to the protest. Then followed a long pause during which the summoned Norwegians merely sat and waited for what was next to happen. Finally Terboven entered the hall. He read a long declaration and was obviously very uncertain of his behaviour since his voice was so low that it could hardly be heard.

His declaration, however, was couched in a very sharp form and the Reichskommissar made use of the most insulting expressions. He blamed the signatories of the protest in an arrogant Nazi manner for the fact that they had dared to take up for discussion the enterprises instituted by National Union and the hird, "while," he said, "they had not mentioned anything about the raid on the Lofoten Islands."

According to Terboven the signatories were plutocrats and democrats who did not understand the new times. Terboven maintained further that the signatories had acted on their own without conferring with and without submitting the case to their representative organizations. "You all have a lot to learn," he said.

Prominent Leaders Arrested

During a pause in his declaration he ordered Dr. Berner, Secretary-General of the Norwegian Medical Association, Mr. Ludvik Buland, Acting Chairman of the Norwegian Federation of Labour, Mr. Thorbjörn Henriksen, Chairman of the National Union of Municipal Officials, Mr. Paul Frank, Administrative Director of the Norwegian Merchants Association, and Mr. Oscar Röine, Chairman of the Norwegian Postal Union, to step forward on the floor in front of h.m. When these gentlemen had taken their places in front of the gigolo he snarled: "And now I am going to give you plenty of time in which to consider what you have done! After which the five of them were arrested and taken away by German policemen. This took place right in front of the entire gathering.

Following this disgraceful scene Hagelin, another Nazi traitor, gave a speech in which he declared that he had kept his "protecting hand" over the conspirators and their organizations as long as possible, "but now," he said, "the cup was filled to the brim."

Organizations Dissolved

Hagelin then read a decree in accordance with which all the scientific organizations which had signed the letter of protest to Terboven were immediately dissolved. It further appeared from this decree that all the other organizations had been assigned a so-called "Treuhändler," (in reality a disguised Gestapo), as controller from the "National Union." These "Treuhändlers" or controllers received orders to take over their functions at once. As an example of what sort of people are to control these organizations it may be mentioned that the "Treuhändler" for the Association of Norwegian Judges is a member of the Nazi appointed "Supreme" Court, one Chr. Selmer.

After the names of these controllers had been read the representatives for the organizations present received orders to shake hands with them. When this ceremony was over Terboven executed a snappy Hitler greeting and marched out of the hall of the Storting. Thus concluded one of the greatest and most grotesque violations of public rights and Norwegian law which the world has ever seen.

New Reign of Terror

A new exhibition of terror against Norwegian political prisoners has now come to light. The German Gestapo has issued threats to the effect that the prisoners will be sent to concentration camps if any information of their arrest is broadcast from London. Such are the conditions in Norway today both in connection with the press and broadcasting that the only way the Norwegians can find out at once what is happening in their own country is to listen to London.

This is of course also an admission by the Nazis in Norway that the information from London is correct. It is through London that the Norwegian people have been kept informed of the many arrests made and it is understandable that the Nazis want to keep their outrages secret if at all possible. By renewed threats against those they have thrown in prison without the benefit of law and justice they are attempting to attain this aim. The truth must be hidden—at any price.

Bergen War Zone

As from June 25, Bergen has been blockaded and declared a war zone. In this connection the military authorities have also instituted orders confining the residents to their houses between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. These decrees were made public by placards all over the city. The population of Bergen was only notified of the decree about 30 minutes before it came into effect.

More than 300 persons who arrived in Bergen by the coastal steamer just after 9 o'clock the same evening unaware of the decree were arrested. They were released, all of them after having been fined 50 kroner. When some of them refused to pay the fine they were told that if they persisted in their attitude they would be kept in prison for a whole month. In connection with these placards the Nazis made another blunder. They did not bother to print new ones and needless to say it created quite a stir when it was noted that the placards containing the decree was dated September 12, 1940, one of the days last year which was mentioned for the invasion attempt of England.

"A barricaded zone will immediately be instituted in Bergen and its vicinity. This barricaded zone is marked with sign boards. People are forbidden to enter and leave this zone. During the hours of 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. All are forbidden to leave the houses. During this time every form of traffic must come to a halt and it is forbidden to lean out of the windows which face the street.

Written permits, exempting doctors, midwives and workers engaged in vital industries, will be issued by der Kommandant for the Sicherheitspolizei. The office for permits is situated in the Lungegaardens School. The barricaded zone and the time do not apply to the police, fire brigade or anti-air craft defences. Any infringement of these regulations will be punished most severely. Oslo, the June 22. Signed: Terboven."

Concentration of Troops

The date as you will note is when attack on Russia began. It is not only Bergen and its surrounding districts which are suffering under these new military regulations. During the last few weeks the Germans have concentrated large bodies of troops in the entire western Norway. The real reason for this action is not known, but much indicates that they are making themselves as secure as possible against eventual British landing attempts while Hitler is busy fighting Russia.

The Germans are carrying out the evacuation of the civilian population in the coastal districts in a most ruthless manner. In one place for instance they set fire to a number of barracks and homes occupied by fishermen in order to hurry up the evacuation. The evacuation of Orlandet was the most tragic of all. Here the farmers were driven from their houses and homes without getting even permission to bring with them the most necessary household goods, not to speak of furniture and personal property. They received only a curt order to take with them their livestock and start for the interior of the country—whereto or how no one told them.

Large cultivated districts were taken over by the Germans for the building of air fields and fortifications. Similar information has come to hand from a number of different places in the western, southern and eastern parts of Norway. At the same time the German authorities in Oslo have demanded a list of all the buildings which were built after 1935. The population of the capital is living in constant fear of being compelled to evacuate their houses or their apartments at the shortest notice minus all their personal belongings.

Inducements Against Russia

In order to further their crusade against Russia the Nazi Propaganda Bureau in Norway is now making a supreme effort to induce the Norwegians to enlist in the crusade against Communism. "Germany," they state, "is the protector of Christianity against the godless rulers of Moscow." The Nazis seem to have suddenly forgotten the earlier German outrages both against the German and the Norwegian church, not to forget the brutal treatment of Pastor Niemuller. In order to attain their aim they have issued orders to the effect that as long as this propaganda campaign lasts the Norwegian church must be treated nicely. Yes, even the famous Oxford Movement, which up to now has been characterized as an "imperialistic movement" and a tool of the secret service, shall temporarily be tolerated.

As a link in these efforts to win over the Christians to their side the author, Ronald Fangen, one of the Oxford Movement's most outstanding figures has been released from prison where he has been kept ever since last November and subjected to a most brutal treatment by the Gestapo. There are, as yet no signs, however, that the Norwegian Christians are being duped in the least by these Nazi efforts.

German Maternity Cases

The Germans have discovered another use for Norway, rather an unusual one, another proof of the restless nights spent in many places in Germany as a result of the Royal Air Force activities. Recently the Nazi authorities confiscated three large buildings belonging to the Agricultural College of Norway near Oslo. One of the buildings is the students hall which is now to be used as a home of confinement for German women who are expecting children. A great number of pregnant German women have recently arrived in Norway and their number is daily increasing.

It seems that the Germans intend to transform Norway into a gigantic place of departure for their "Kraft durch Freude" organization. Perhaps this is one of the latest ideas of the Führer to augment in safety and comfort the fast depleting Nazi population.

Obviously something had to be done to increase the herrenvolk, specially after their tremendous losses in Soviet Russia. And no doubt the climate in Norway is well suited for this purpose. One thing is certain: it is going to be impossible for Norwegian children to obtain milk in the future with all these confinement homes scattered all over the country. No matter what Goebbels may say or do after this he cannot claim that children born in such a democratic country as Norway are totalitarians. It seems to me that he will have to institute a new name for this group of potential Nazis.

United Party Rally Welcomes Smuts

Bethel, Transvaal, Aug. 24.

General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, received an enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty from hundreds of old comrades in arms, grey-bearded veterans of the Boer War, when he visited Eastern Transvaal yesterday for a great United Party rally, which was attended by many thousands.

General Smuts rode into town on horseback at the head of a mounted guard of honour of 100 war veterans.

He was loudly cheered when he referred to the plethora of would-be führers among the Nationalists, and the confusion and disintegration their ambitious activities were now causing in their own ranks. He said it was deplorable that there were political leaders, including Dr. Malan, admittedly hoping for a German victory so that they would get a so-called free republic from the bloody hands of Hitler.

Expresses Confidence

These politicians, he said, were living in a world of hallucinations and self-deception, and he was convinced that many present supporters of the opposition would soon realize that the Government's policy of full co-operation with friends of the Commonwealth and of defending the country beyond its frontiers was the right one.

This, he explained, only meant keeping South Africa clear of the dangers with which the world today is beset.—Reuter.

Rangoon Now Centre Of Troop Movements

Rangoon, Aug. 24.

If Burma, until recently a backwater but now of high significance in the whole Far East strategy, should become the scene of extension of the war, Great Britain's best material and men will become increasingly available. This is emphasized by the stream of young men representing every branch of Great Britain's armed services which is now flowing into and out of Rangoon. Many of these men, though incredibly young-looking, are already veterans displaying on their tunics an array of decorations which are not won lightly.

One may, for instance, run across a youthful R.A.F. pilot who fought through the Battle of Britain last year. Faces change as officers take charge of their planes or units scatter into the recesses of the Burma frontier, but the essential features of a war-time disembarkation port remain as reinforcements arrive. Japan's newly-gained airfields in Indo-China have caused this change. From a chain of airfields linking up with those in Malaya, Burma will be increasingly able to answer back to any with "burglarious intent."—Reuter.

Fire Destroys Lumber Yard in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.

A five-alarm fire yesterday destroyed the J. H. Sykes lumber yard in north Philadelphia and spread to adjoining plants and homes, causing damage estimated at US$1,000,000 before it was controlled.

The blaze was the second U.S.$1,000,000 lumber fire within four months here. Both yards had defence materials valued at about US$500,000 in them.

A night watchman said the fire broke out simultaneously at several points and that it appeared to have been "touched off." The company refused to comment on the possibility of sabotage.—United Press.

Harrowing Tale of Sea Related by Rescued Sailors

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Aug. 24.

After ten days adrift in the Atlantic in a life boat, seventeen survivors of a crew of 23 from a British freighter bound for a South American port were rescued by a British destroyer and now are in a hospital here.

A story of suffering and horrifying experiences was told yesterday by Gregory Slabbert, of Johannesburg, Chief Steward; John Milner, of London and Sequror Olafson, of Iceland, who were among the rescued.

The majority of the crew were West Africans, five of whom succumbed from exposure and were buried at sea and one of whom went insane and plunged overboard.

The ship was part of a convoy which after nine days dispersed to various destinations. One night, in pitch darkness and with a heavy sea running, a torpedo crashed without warning into the hull and the vessel quickly began to sink.

The crew rushed to the deck, half clad. The life boat was bobbing perilously at the ship's side. Some crew members jumped into it, others clambered down ropeladders. Some were injured. The boat was half swamped.

Stayed On Bridge

Captain Hallstron stayed on the bridge until the last man was off. He then was making his way to the lifeboat when fastenings broke and the boat drifted beyond his reach. He went down with the ship.

Food in the life boat consisted of three 21-pound tins of beef, a case of milk and water which was rationed at intervals by the Chief Steward.

Most of the survivors were suffering from frozen feet and hands and were so weak they had to be hoisted onto the deck of the rescue ship.

They described how seas breaking over the boat made continuous sailing necessary for five days. The Africans became exhausted and were unable to work. The others stoically continued to bail and row.

Mr. Slabbert read the burial service for the dead before their bodies were consigned to the sea.

The assistant steward went delirious after three days and attempted to jump overboard but Mr. Slabbert saved him by holding him in his arms and fastening him to life jackets in the bottom of the boat.

The survivors steered a compass course for Newfoundland. On the sixth day one of them cried "land" but it proved to be a fog bank. On the tenth day they were rescued.—United Press.

Anti-German Speech Over Nazi Station

London, Aug. 24.

A voice delivering an anti-Nazi speech in German broke into last night's musical programme broadcast by the Deutschlandsender station. Listeners in London were unable to hear all the speaker said, but the following sentences could be made out: "Against Hitler stands the greatest industrial power of the world—the United States. Against Hitler stands the greatest seapower in the world—Great Britain. Against Hitler stands the greatest land force in the world—the Soviet Union. How then can Hitler hope to win this war. I tell you Hitler will bring nothing but sorrow upon you. Then destroy Hitler and make an end of this senseless war."

The same voice broke in again during the German news bulletin at 9 p.m. This is believed to be the first time that Deutschlandsender has been successfully interrupted, though for the past few days the station, working on the same frequency, has been faintly heard.—Reuter.

Italian Prisoners to Work in England

London, Aug. 24.

The majority of the first batch of 2,000 Italian prisoners of war, who recently arrived in this country, are to start work on the land early next week.

One thousand six hundred are being moved over the weekend to five camps in various parts of England and within a day or two they will begin ditching, draining and land reclamation. The camps where prisoners will work are in the Midlands, East Anglia, the South-West and one in the Home Counties. They are all well away from coastal districts and the men will work under supervision of military guards. It is thought the work of these prisoners will prepare some thousands of additional acres of land for ploughing during the autumn.—Reuter.

Nazi-Spanish Agreement On Labour Is Signed

Madrid, Aug. 24.

An agreement specifying equal rights with German workers for Spaniards sent to Germany has been signed at the Spanish Foreign Ministry between Senor Pelayo Garcia, head of the European section, and Gustav Roediger, Ministerial Counsellor at the German Foreign Office.

It is recalled that last July an agreement was reached for an interchange of German and Spanish workers, but the agreement now signed is solely for Spanish workers to go to Germany.—Reuter.

More Japanese Leave Philippines

Manila, Aug. 23.

A group of 150 Japanese left Manila today for Japan.

This is the second batch of Japanese nationals to leave the Philippine Islands lately, the first being composed of 400 who sailed last Monday.—Havas Telemondial.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Kindia	Haiphong	M.M.
Fooshing	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Kobe M.	Japan	T.K.K
Koto M.	Korea	N.Y.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Needwood	Pana.	T.K.K.
Hozu M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Hoten M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Hsuchow	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tsengyuan	Chi.	Shows S.
Taiyu M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Takusan M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Another steamer which left Shanghai yesterday was the Needwood, fast Panamanian freighter. She will make stops at Tsingtao and Chefoo on her way to Tientsin.

• • •

The fast freighter Hsuchow will sail from lower buoys 23 and 24 at about 11 o'clock this morning, after a delay of several days. She is bound for Tsingtao only.

• • •

The Shanghai Maru, T.K.K. Line, left Shanghai yesterday morning on her return trip to Nagasaki with a capacity load of cargo and passengers. The liner arrived here last Thursday.

• • •

According to revised plans, the Heian Maru left the Whangpoo Wharf at 9 o'clock yesterday morning instead of on Saturday as previously announced, on her return trip to Tsingtao and Dairen.

• • •

Due to arrive in Shanghai yesterday afternoon from Tsingtao and Hsuchow was the fast cargo steamer Sasko Maru, T.K.K. Line. She was to dock alongside the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf in Pootung.

• • •

The Kindia, flying the French colours and the pennant of the M.M. Line, arrived in port yesterday from Haiphong with a large cargo of coal. She is tied up at Roosevelt Terminal, Buoys 2 and 3.

• • •

On her return trip to Haiphong, the big French vessel Bernardine de Saint Pierre, owned and operated by the M.M. Line, left Shanghai yesterday with a large number of passengers and cargo.

• • •

After a delay of two days due to typhoonic weather, the Myogi Maru, T.K.K. Line, was expected to arrive in port yesterday afternoon from Yokohama and way ports. She was planned to dock at the Hongkew Wharf.

The big motor vessel, Asama Maru, N.Y.K. Line, will sail from the T.K.K. Wayside Wharf early this morning instead of yesterday, as previously announced, on her return trip to Kobe and Yokohama. The liner made port at 5 p.m. Friday, August 22, from the United States via Japan ports.

• • •

Also planned to leave Shanghai this morning after a one day stay in port is the T.K.K. express liner Kobe Maru. She will return to Nagasaki and Kobe. Passengers are requested to board the steamer half an hour before sailing time which has been set about 9.30 a.m. Registered and regular letter mail are closing at 7.15 a.m. today at the Post Office.

• • •

The Dairen Maru was due in port yesterday afternoon coming from Dairen and Tsingtao bringing with her a considerable amount of cargo and the next northern mail for local discharge. Although the sailing date has not yet been decided, it is expected that she will leave the Whangpoo Wharf, Shanghai side, sometime today for her return trip to Tsingtao and Dairen.

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A Ship sailing first week in September
A Ship sailing second week in September
A Ship sailing first week in October
A Ship sailing last week in October

TO PHILIPPINES AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

A Ship sailing last week in August
A Ship sailing second week in September

For further particulars apply to American President Lines' Office

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AGENTS

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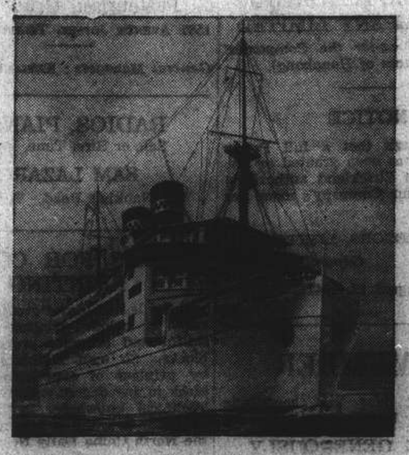

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy and fine weather with variable and rather moderate winds around Shantung, over our regions and the coast to the south of the Saddles. Rainy around the Loochoos.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 69.0	max. 87.0	min. 66.2	max. 86.7
„ same date last year	min. 78.0	max. 92.0	min. 75.0	max. 94.5

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1941 (3rd day of 7th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 26, 8 p.m. registered and Aug. 27, 9.15 a.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 26, 8 p.m. registered and Aug. 27, 9.15 a.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for [illegible] and Europe: Sept. 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	„	46
Hongkong and Macao	„	55
Postal Union Countries	„	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	„	44
Postal Union Countries	„	54

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

DEATH

DARROCH.—On August 24, 1941 at 130 Hungjao Road, Shanghai, Dr. JOHN DARROCH, O.B.E., Litt. D., aged 76 years, dearly-loved husband of Mrs. Jane Darroch and father of Ruth, Grace, Eleanor and Margaret. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

IN MEMORIAM

MABEL THORNE PULLEN, beloved wife of Albert Pullen. Died at sea, August 25, 1939. 10925

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

AUGUST

25 *Mesquita Day*
25 *Japanese blockade of China coast (1937)*
25 *R.A.F.'s first raid on Berlin (1940)*

COMING EVENTS

AUGUST

27 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30

SEPTEMBER

13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.

G. R.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

No. 9 of 1941

HOLIDAY

The offices of the British Consulate-General will be closed on Wednesday, August 27 being a Customs Holiday.

A. H. GEORGE,
Consul General.

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, August 23, 1941.

NOTIFICATION No. 5527

S.M.C. RICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as from Monday, August 25, 1941, the Shanghai Municipal Council will reduce its selling price for S.M.C. rice and that as from the same date the maximum retail selling price to the public will be $120.00 per zar. (80 kilos) net delivered weight.

By Order.

R. T. BRYAN, JR.,
for Secretary & Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, August 23, 1941. 10891

NOTICE

THE MANDARIN CLUB

will be closed for one week, from August 25.

Re-opening date, Monday, September 1. -2395

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR AND COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a full Power of Attorney has been granted to Mr. Peter Gordon Strickland authorising him to sign our Company's name per procuration.

MACGREGORS, LIMITED
General Managers.

Shanghai, August 23, 1941. 10902

REMEMBER

Prisoners of War and contribute towards their health and comfort by

GIVING GENEROUSLY

to the British Red Cross through

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

V "TELL ME, V

Professor, don't you think my daughter has a very useful voice?" "Yes, sir, I can imagine it being extremely useful in case of fire." Which calls to mind the absolute necessity for protecting the home by adequate FIRE and BURGLARY insurance.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

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for refrigeration

V COLUMBIA RADIO V
British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 86865 10497

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a *Chrysler* Fluid Drive car you will notice the superb ease and comfort with which it operates. It is unnecessary to shift gears in normal driving. We will gladly show you.

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
80 Avenue Edward VII.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

SHANGHAI FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION

BIRTHDAY OF CONFUCIUS

The Member Banks of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Wednesday, August 27 1941, on account of the above. 10916

AISHI
DENTAL CLINIC
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
(Jacket Crown)
First Floor, Mitsui Bank Building
50 KIUKIANG ROAD,
Telephone 14273
Astor House Hotel Lobby
17 WHANGPOO ROAD,
Telephone 46113
9 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Sundays.

Model Dairy
for
Model Milk
"As standard as sterling silver"
Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products
8 TIFENG ROAD. TELEPHONE 21997

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126
General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT

RADIOS, PIANOS
Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair
SAM LAZARO
232 Nanking Road. Tel. 19225

BLOCKS FOR COLOUR PRINTING
There is nothing of greater importance in colour printing than the skilful and accurate preparation of blocks. So well is this understood by printers of experience that no block in any degree defective is used. Technical knowledge in the matter of colour printing is imperative. Let the North China Daily News Printing Department handle your colour work if you desire satisfaction.
THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone 11055

TIEN KWANG MANUFACTURING CO.
VARNISH, COLOURS AND STONE POWDERS
853 Loh Ka Pang Road,
Nantao, Shanghai. Telephone 14653

Advantage to Server!
But even more
Advantage to Receiver
When you drink:
V AQUARIUS LIMESODA

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
V *(Incorporated in Hongkong)* V
Established over 100 Years
MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT INSURANCE
26, The Bund H. C. B. WAY
Telephone 12981 *Branch Manager.*

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Report	Aug. 23 16.00	Aug. 23 21.00	Aug. 24 4.00	Aug. 24 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.63	29.70	29.69	29.75
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.08	+0.16	+0.13	+0.12
at 32 F. („ 12 hrs.)	+0.07	+0.07	+0.06	+0.05
Wind (direction)	W	W	WSW	W
„ (miles per hour)	22.4	10.6	7.4	9.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	80.8°	73.2°	70.2°	76.6°
Humidity (per cent)	72	90	98	87
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	3	8	[illegible]	2
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 23	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.63	+0.04	29.74
Temperature: min. 69.3° max. 84.2°	76.7°	—3.3°	79.9°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	50.28	—	31.35

Time and Tide	25/8	26/8	27/8	28/8	29/8	30/8	31/8
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.27	5.27	5.28	5.28
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.27	18.25	18.24	18.23	18.22	18.20	18.19
Moon rises at Shanghai	7.44	8.48	9.53	10.57	12.00	13.03	14.02
Moon sets at Shanghai	20.06	20.47	21.31	22.15	23.05	23.58	—
Flood makes Shai. (day)	11.58	12.14	12.46	13.26	14.17	[illegible]	16.08
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	17.15	17.52	6.05	6.35	7.06	[illegible]	8.40
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	13.51	14.31	15.12	15.55	16.40	17.34	6.00
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	11.60	10.95	10.15	9.90	9.10	[illegible]	6.90

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 23rd:—Pressure rather high and steady over Japan and Central China. Typhoon crossing the Yellow Sea north by west. Cyclonic storm around Shantung. Cloudy, fine and cool weather with strong westerly winds over the Lower Yangtze Valley.

State on the morning of the 24th:—Fine and cool weather. South-westerly breezes. Pressure rather normal, and rising.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 42, longitude 124, direction north, intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, August 25.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Hongkong and Canton	15.00	15.30
Chinwangtao	15.50	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
TUESDAY, August 26.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Swatow Hongkong and Canton	11.00	11.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 23rd.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow, per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaiwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 19.00 [illegible]

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.
Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

DONATIONS

Vella Joseph,F.	$200
Abraham,D.E.J.	50
Abraham,Mrs.R.D.	25
Abraham,E.A. and I.	60
Good Strategy	100
Attlee's Broadcast—5 wrong guesses	28
Another one of Those	133
Sherriff,Mr/Mrs.A.W.	20
Sherriff,Miss Eleanor	5
Ex Poker Party	61
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	9,535
15 Disappointed Bowlers	15
A bet between Messrs. Thourbeck/Cameron	10
Some Haig Court Children	41
Bridge Players—Shanghai Club	380
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Books	984
Holliday,Mrs.H.M.	120
Members of the Shanghai Engineers' Club	40
Car Lift—H.A.A.	40
Sykes,Mr/Mrs.N.	6
Connie's Flowers	100
M.R./T.M. Liar dice bet at French Club	10
MacRae,Miss E.S.	100
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	402
Wishful Thinking	30
Abraham,R.D. ..50 One lost bet	5
Anonymous ....100 Lost Bet	5
Lall,Dr.H.M. ....10 Golf Balls	50
Nicholson,P. ....50 Cohen,Wm.	100
Peake,H.S. ....150 J.A.A.B.	50
Esses,D.S. ....25 Anonymous	500
M.C. 80 ....10 Anonymous	5,000
Anonymous 50	
IN MEMORY OF RONALD H. WALLACE	
Mackenzie,Mrs.I.M.	50
Porter,Mr/Mrs.C.W.	100
Cheetham,C.S. ..30 Piercy,A.	50
IN MEMORY OF H. ASHFORD	
Parker Rielley & Co.	500
Gulston,Miss Phyllis R.	30
Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club	25
Tippin,Mr/Miss	30
IN MEMORY OF MRS. C. B. COOK	
Bourne,Mr/Mrs.V.H.	25
Little,Jr., Mr/Mrs.E.S.	50
Aiton,Mr/Mrs.R.L.	50
Collar,Mr/Mrs.H.J.	50
Godown Staff of Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd.	150
Middleton,Miss Joyce	10
Kendall,I.H. ....20 Ouyang,W.T.	20
Yih,C.W. ....20 Zau,Y.Y.	20
IN MEMORY OF LORD WILLINGDON	
Hastings	50
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
A few Members of the Public Health Dept.	165
Members of the Staffs of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, China Navigation Co., Ltd., and Orient Paint, Colour & Varnish Co., Ltd.	1,573
Henry,J. ....20 Roche,R.W.	25
	$2,675,425
STERLING DONATIONS	
T.P. ....£5 Alpine Friends	£20
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
Kathleen ....1 Anonymous	2
	£28,297

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Largest Exclusive Producers of Women's Full Fashioned Hosiery in the British Empire

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

VACANCY for an apprentice. Keen and capable youth required for Shanghai utility company. London Matriculation essential. Address Box 1377, NCDN. -10878

WANTED by British firm an intelligent Portuguese or Chinese young lady, who speaks good English, as office telephone operator. Please state particulars and salary required to Box 1409, NCDN. 10884

WANTED: German returned student (Chinese) majoring in synthetic chemistry or chemical engineering. Experiences and expectations to Box 1479, NCDN. -2367

WANTED, laboratory assistant under 35 years of age, with three/four years' experience in a bacteriological laboratory. State age, nationality, qualifications, experience and salary expected to Box 1466, NCDN. 10919

VACANCY for Chinese office girl. Beginners preferred, English essential. Address Box 1454, NCDN. -2346

WANTED: Secretary of Chinese nationality. Must be well experienced in export and import business, good English essential. Salary and living allowance $300 to $500 per month. State sex, age, education, experience, family condition. Address Box 1430, NCDN. -2311

Business Opportunities

REAL estate party undertakes organizing in real estate business for firms of sound standing. Box 1482, NCDN. -2392

FOREIGNER leaving for Manila on business shortly, will undertake commissions. Sound and reliable. Box 1467, NCDN. 10920

RARE opportunity. For sale, approximately 20 tons Bengal potassium nitrate, 95 per cent. Make offers to Box 1462, NCDN. -2360

For Sale—Miscellaneous

KAPOK mattress, linen cupboard, crokery, small ice chest, sundries. Owner leaving. Telephone 78255. -2285

FURNITURE, private sale of contents house, 10 Route Winling, telephone 70395 or call between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., Sunday, Monday, Tuesday. No dealers. -2331

FINE-TONED piano, John Brinsmead and Sons, London. 16 in. G. E. revolving table fan. Tientsin carpet, 9 x 12. Tea table. Large dog kennel. Telephone 21286. 10904

SUMMER shirts, ½ sleeves, made to measure, from $15.50; Pyjamas, knee length, $19.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10888

SOONG Pang Kee Iron Works, established 1892. Expert in chemical, pharmaceutical machines and instruments. 278 Avenue Road. -2209

PILLOW cases, $1.50 each; guest towels, 75 cents; ladies' handkerchiefs, $3.50 dozen; lace curtains, $7.50 pair. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10893

Cameras

FOR SALE, Taylor-Hobson anastigmat lens. 6½ inch F2.5. Apply to Box 1455, NCDN. -2348

Miscellaneous

IF you have anything whatsoever for sale or wish to purchase, telephone or send us a note and our representative will call on you. Our terms are cash. Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36334. 10926

Radios

DIAL 51140! Radio repairs at your home. Foreign engineer. "Radio Expert," 131/438 Museum Road. -1918

Lost

CORONET brooch, Silver and gold, outside Beauty Shoe Shop on Saturday. Reward. Please telephone 70953.

LOST, US$ Saving Account Passbook No. 6387 of the Chase Bank. Finder please communicate with The Chase Bank or I. Yanowich, Park Hotel, Room 511. -2321

BILL of Lading (original and duplicate) No. 439 marked in square 16 below, one case cotton socks and No. 440, marked PK in diamond, 50 bales cotton piecegoods, per ss. Taiyuan bound for Hongkong on 21.8.41. Having notified and applied to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for issuance of a new Bill of Lading, the public is hereby warned against honouring the old B/L, which has been declared null and void. Yuen Chi. -2298

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2382

NEW Dancing Academy, 727 Weihaiwei Road, House 3, Flat 202. Academy exclusively for the English-style ballroom dancing. Lessons are given personally step by step by an experienced teacher, Mr. L. Gay. Beginners are guaranteed to be able to dance after four lessons. The fee is to be refunded in case they can not. For the advanced, the latest variations and higher technics. -1871

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

YOUNG foreigner experienced in general office work, shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, open for immediate engagement. Moderate salary. Box 1387, NCDN. -2297

YOUNG man, 23, knowledge accounts, seeks position. Excellent testimonials. Address Box 1445, NCDN. -2336

EXPERIENCED clerk typist, fast and accurate, knowledge office routine, seeks employment, good reference. Box 1484, NCDN. -2394

CHINESE lady stenographer, good English, seeks position. Address 861 Gordon Road, c/o Mr. Wayne. -2404

MECHANICAL engineer, young, with 2½ years experience in designing, estimating and supervision, wishes to better his position. A-1 references. Box 1483, NCDN. -2393

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, foreigner, 33, 15 years' experience, five years in China, A1 references, seeks position. Address Box 1442, NCDN. -2325

EXPERIENCED governess seeks position with children. Knowledge of English and French. Good references. Box 1431, NCDN. -2312

CHINESE with advanced degree in English literature from an American university, seeks employment as editor, interpreter or secretary. Reads French, German, Italian and Latin. Communicate with Mr. Ting, 837 Avenue Foch. -2194

ENGLISH lady with bookkeeping, shorthand and typing knowledge, desires position. Box 1325, NCDN. -2186

AVAILABLE September 1, expert American secretary-stenographer. Interview without obligation. Box 1422, NCDN. 10900

EXPERIENCED young Chinese lady, perfect English, expert shorthand typing; can handle correspondence independently; well-recommended. Box 1421, NCDN. 10900

WELL-QUALIFIED Chinese lady (beginner) seeks position as stenographer, moderate salary. Box 1385, NCDN. -2238

EXPERIENCED Chinese with sound knowledge of accountancy, advertising and general office routine, seeks immediate employment. A1 references. Reply Box 1407, NCDN. -2289

Educational

MISS Moalem' School, 218 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Kindergarten, Primary Grades, Autumn term commences September 4. Telephone 14080. -2210

BRITON, former record holder stenography, opening classes shorthand, typing, beginners/advanced. Telephone 76205. -2234

SWEEPING successes. London Chamber of Commerce Bookkeeping Examination (Certificate). All certificates with distinction were awarded to students of The Shanghai Business College. All successful. No failures. 1941 Shanghai Open Typewriting Championship (School Section) was won by a student of The Shanghai Business College. Enrol for Autumn Session. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. 320 Szechuen Road (second floor). Telephone 17733. 10870

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road. 10474

Chinese Servants

GOOD cook, honest, any style dishes, also pastry. Highly recommended. Reference. Box 1487, NCDN. -2405

73148. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -1864

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -1898

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED 1,500 square feet office space, central district. Box 1481, NCDN. -2392

CENTRE Settlement, office to be taken over. Furnished/unfurnished. Telephone 11984 from 10-5 p.m. -2352

SHOP, good location, 89 Avenue Roi Albert. Apply 68 Cardinal Mercier or Box 1464, NCDN. -2362

STORAGE space for small quantity of gasoline wanted in the Settlement, south of Soochow Creek or French Concession. Address Box 1393, NCDN. -2267

OFFICE and godown space wanted. Central district. Reply Box 1417, NCDN. -2299

Rooms without Board

SEPTEMBER 1. Large room, balcony. Central district, British home. Single person preferred. Telephone 10313 office hours. -2380

ATTRACTIVE room, bathroom attached, in modern apartment Western Concession, for single British/American gentleman. Breakfast optional. Seat in car available. Telephone 78787.

FURNISHED room, private bathroom, to let in private family, Tunsin Road vicinity. Allied nationals only. Replies Box 1460, NCDN. 10915

Motor Cars and Cycles

1936 Dodge sedan; 1934 Ford sedan; 1936 Willys sedan; 1933 Morris Minor. Telephone 14847, Office hours.

FORD four-cylinder van, new paint, overhauled, for sale. Telephone 74500. -2385

1938 Buick Roadmaster sedan with radio, excellent condition, for sale. Telephone 74500. -2384

FOR SALE, Fiat 514, in A1 condition. What offers? Reply Cheng, 1370 Avenue Foch. -2349

FOR SALE, 1938 trucks Dodge, G.M.C., Chevrolet, perfect condition, just overhauled. Telephone 77904. -2339

FOR SALE, 1934 Ford V8 Tudor sedan. Owner leaving. Offers to Box 1433, NCDN. -2314

DODGE 1934, standard sedan, in good condition, for sale, at US$475. Telephone 10429 for details. 10827

WANTED, economic, perfect condition sedan, 1938 onwards. Telephone 83992 tiffin time. No brokers. -2304

1931 Chevrolet roadster, for sale, new tyres, top-hood, good condition, $5,000. Box 1402, NCDN. -2283

CHEVROLET roadster in very good condition, newly painted, for sale, US$260. Telephone 74500. -2386

FOR SALE, 1940 Adler four-door sedan, 20 m.p.g., only 8,000 miles. US$1,000 or nearest offer. Box 1389, NCDN. -2263

Office Cars

SEAT in car wanted, ¾ times daily. Prosper Paris/Magniny to Sassoon House. Address Box 1439, NCDN. 10925

Personal

WHICH young lady would care to cheer up middle-aged gentleman? Please reply Post Office Box 615. -2400

EUROPEAN gentleman desires meet young lady, European refugee, between 18/20 for friendship. Enclose passport photo if possible. Box 1396, NCDN. -2270

FOREIGNER, very good financial standing, seeks companionship of attractive foreign lady. Replies strictly confidential. Box 1397, NCDN. -2272

Rooms with Board

12 Pacific Garden, Seymour Road. Double/single room. Private bathroom. Telephone 30376. -2251

Houses and Land

WANTED to buy about half mow vacant land, settlement/Concession only. Address all particulars to Box 1477, NCDN. -2380

HOUSES and land situated in Shanghai, Settlement/Concession, from $400,000 /$800,000; if for sale, please write full particulars to Loyal Land Investment Co., 408 Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Building, 368 Kiangse Road. -2293

WILL buy large or small properties or vacant land in Hongkew or eastern district. No brokers, offers with full particulars will only be considered from actual owners. Box 1447, NCDN. -2338

PRIVATE individual (Chinese) willing to pay good price for 1-3 mow land with or without house, Concession or International Settlement. Only offers direct from British or American owners considered. Please reply with full particulars to Box 1469, NCDN. -2373

BIG modern semi-detached residence for sale, three-storied, 38 rooms with sanitary and heating installations, four bathrooms and roof-gardens. Best location centre Avenue Joffre. Area about 7 fun, U. S. title deed. Price Hk. $60,000, value considerably more. Address Box 1434, NCDN. -2316

HOUSES and land, situated in the western district of Shanghai, and Hungjao; if for sale, please write full particulars to The E-W Property Department, 54 Great Western Road, Ground Floor. Telephone 22272. -2261

4½ mow plot of land with 135 feet road frontage on Great Western Road, for sale (this side of railway). Price very low. Box 1356, NCDN. -2206

FOR SALE, most beautiful modern big residence, up-to-date equipment, entirely furnished, with over 6 mow land, in best part of French Concession. Price US$85,000. No brokers. Address Box 980, NCDN. 10812

Furnished Apartments

BIG room to let in good apartment, 62 Cardinal Mercier, flat 6A, Telephone 79656.

WANTED to change one-roomed apartment, kitchen, bathroom, for two or three-roomed apartment. Please telephone 73871. -2275

TO LET, in a new apartment building, in the best residential part of French Concession, two and three-roomed furnished and unfurnished apartments with all modern conveniences. Apply A. Leonard, P. Veysseyre, Architects, 461 Avenue Joffre. 10812

Unfurnished Apartments

APARTMENT, three and four-roomed, beautiful, best part Concession. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -2366

361 Route Culty. Attractive newly-constructed three-roomed flats with bathroom and kitchen available for occupation about September 7. Rent $580/$600 per month, including hot and cold water only. For further particulars apply Palmer and Turner, Property Office, 17 Canton Road, telephone 15059. 10891

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RUBBER, also liquid latex. Stock available and prices to Box 1452, NCDN. -2344

WANTED, Milner or Chubb safe, medium size. State price Box 1463, NCDN. -2361

ADVERTISER willing pay good prices for books on Chinoiserie aspect of Sino-West relations. Box 1403, NCDN. -2282

TWO or three good secondhand typewriters, Royal or Underwood. Please quote lowest price to Box 1410, NCDN. 10898

STEAM engines, 400 and 125-200 h.p. with or without boiler. Gas engine 70 h.p. U. S. Oriental Shipping Co., 218 Hamilton House, telephone 13932. 10898

WANTED to buy one good grand piano, prefer Steinway or other best make. Address Box 1388, NCDN. -2263

SECONDHAND electric welding set required by small workshop. Reply to Post Office Box 1649. 10837

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily. Mr. Bers. -2229

Wanted to Rent

REFINED, highly educated young Chinese lady wishes to put up with a respectable English or American family, object strictly serious language study. She can give Chinese or Mandarin lessons in return. Box 1478, NCDN. -2379

WANTED, apartment or house, furnished, unfurnished, Concession, Settlement; willing take over furniture or fixtures Telephone 76754. -2218

WANTED, furnished, four-roomed apartment from September 25, with bathroom, kitchen, Concession. Box 1444, NCDN. -2334

WANTED to rent, three-roomed apartment fully-furnished or unfurnished in modern first-class apartment-house or small residence for period one year, by responsible party. Please telephone 23735 between 12.30—2 p.m. -2327

WANTED, two-roomed flat with heating, Bubbling Well vicinity Seymour Road. Willing take over furniture. Address Box 1425, NCDN. -2308

MOTHER and daughter require room, use of kitchen as from September 1. Address Box 1414, NCDN. 10898

Furnished Houses

LARGE Residence with luxurious furniture, 10 big rooms, 3 baths, 4 mow garden. Kinnear Road Telephone 30085.

TO LET for six months or longer from September 15, four-roomed house with two attic rooms, two bathrooms, verandah, garage, large servants' quarters, fully furnished, except linen and cutlery, best part French Concession. Owner on leave. Servants to be taken over. Rent $375 till February, $415 afterwards. Apply stating nationality, size of family to Box 1436, NCDN. 10913

WITH or without furniture. Very comfortable modern six-roomed house, two baths, nice garden, private driveway. Moderate rental on furniture, 365 Amherst Avenue, telephone 22476. 10908

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FOR SALE, dachshund puppies, thoroughbred, longhaired, eight weeks old, male $150, female $100. 600 Avenue Haig, House 8, telephone 20729. -2371

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred male Boston terrier, two months. Telephone 20940, Mrs. Gina. -2219

Beauty Culture, etc.

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ALICE, 360 Rue Bourgeat [illegible] 2, from 2 to 10. Massage. -1840

MASSAGE, pedicure, in-grown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade from Ezra Road 93-94. -2389

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor.

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